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THE WOOSTER VOICE

VOLUME XCIX

WOOSTER, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

NUMBER 9

Wooster Ponders Ending Affiliation With Ohio Athletic Conference

Copeland Names Group To Examine Initiation

Faculty Urges Galpin To Act

BY ANGELA A. ADAMS and
THOMAS PETH

Following the controversial events and supposed violations of last spring's initiation activities, concerned faculty presented a motion urging President Copeland to halt future preparation for pledging and initiation, pending an investigation and possible revision of these practices.

Professor Jim Perley of the biology department presented the motion for faculty vote at their June first meeting, following what he classifies as "a history of frustration" with attempts on the part of faculty, administration and students to effectively monitor initiation events.

Perley notes his having tried "every avenue over a period of ten years" to amend the unsatisfactory practices of sections and clubs in their initiation activities. He specifies having visited ISC meetings, participating on initiation observation committees and conducting a series of dorm discussions between faculty and section members, all to apparently no avail.

Perley emphasizes that his own concern and subsequent presentation of the motion was "not intended to abolish sections," but rather that their initiation activities "be subject to re-evaluation." He added that due to the social activities sections and clubs provide, he believes "they are very valuable to have around."

In enumerating the problems seen accompanying initiation week in the past, Perley stresses a primary concern for the perennial percentage of students in his classes who miss out on one-tenth of Spring Quarter. Consequently, he believes their scholastic performance suffers because "what's being asked of them (during initiation week) is too much, and is not compatible with an academic environment."

Additionally, Perley complains of the public verbal abuse of pledges by actives, the yelling of obscenities and the overall increased noise level in the evenings during initiation week, as "ways in which it (initiation week) impinges on me."

Remarking that the present regulations for initiation week activities are themselves acceptable, Perley suggests the problem lies in a lack of enforcement of these regula-

tions. "The ideal would be for sections and clubs to exist in a way in which I don't have to be concerned with them," Perley added. "What happened with the Peanuts in the spring is interfering with our community."

Professor of History James Hodges, who amended Perley's motion, made it a point to stress the fact that Perley, as well as the faculty on the whole, was in no way directly attacking the social clubs or sections. Hodges went on to reaffirm Perley's objections to certain initiation activities, describing them as "beneath the quality of our students today," "outdated," "degrading" and reminiscent of "19th century practice."

The specific concern of the faculty, in Hodges' opinion, is that the initiation process has become a public affair rather than remaining a private activity.

The faculty's motion to reassess initiation activities was for many students initially "viewed as a serious threat," according to OAT member, Tom Van Cleef.

"We found out (about the upcoming motion) on Sunday afternoon (previous to the Tuesday meeting)," Van Cleef recalls, "and didn't think it should be a vote so cut and dried."

Correspondingly, Van Cleef helped to organize a petition which was circulated among the student body and then handed to President Copeland before the faculty was scheduled to meet. A total of 811 names were gathered in a two day period signifying, in Van Cleef's estimation, the large portion of Wooster students concerned for the "future of groups here on campus."

The subsequent faculty vote on Perley's motion was discussed by section representatives in last week's ISC meeting.

According to First Section presi-

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The history of the Ohio Athletic conference is the story of a successful search for the elusive principle of amateurism in inter-collegiate athletics. Administratively, it is a record of over 60 years of intelligent and democratic self-regulation. Institutionally, it is a histo-

ry which has reflected the growing pains of organized inter-collegiate sport in the United States.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Ohio Athletic Conference

BY BRIAN HOWLAND
The 80-year-old Ohio Athletic



President Henry Copeland, speaking in his Galpin office, announced earlier this week that he has appointed a committee of students and faculty to examine Initiation Week activities. Copeland's action was prompted after the faculty voted last June to urge the president to act on initiation abuses. File photo.

Conference, which is third oldest conference of its kind in the country, is facing perhaps the most radical alteration of its structure in its history.

A group of five schools, each members of the Great Lakes Colleges Association and of the OAC, are looking into the possibility of further strengthening the common bonds which they share in the GLCA by leaving the OAC and starting up a new athletic conference. Kenyon College, Oberlin College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Denison University and the College of Wooster are continuing to hold a series of meetings to examine the feasibility of such a proposal.

President Henry Copeland confirmed what had previously been rumors that a realignment of the OAC is being explored. Copeland did note, however, that, "It could be that nothing will come of this." Nevertheless, the formation of the new conference would mean that, according to Bob Nye, College of Wooster Men's Athletic Director, "The OAC as we now know it, and its structures, would be in some difficulty."

Copeland, Nye and Nan Nichols, director of women's athletics all emphasized that the association of the five schools is both traditional and logical. "The schools have similar philosophies, with very similar programs, similar aid to students, similar size and (are) in a grouping which is geographically more meaningful," Nye indicated.

If you want to check back over the last 10 years you can find a lot of different things where the five GLCA schools are very similar and the other schools in the OAC have emphasis in different areas. Financial aid would be one of them — how they disperse their aid — but that's been brought into line quite well in the last two or three years so there are not too many problems in the recent years. But that's only ... one small fragment of the whole thing," he said.

The new conference would in-

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Shortcomings For 'A Place Apart' Prompt Copeland's Image Change

BY TIMOTHY E. SPENCE

Recognizing that the "Place Apart" of his inaugural address of five years ago has suffered "shortcomings," President Henry Copeland announced at the 113th opening convocation held Wed., Sept. 15, that he is now taking into account "the circumstances, affecting col-

leges today" by constructing a less ethereal or "earthly city."

To tide the negative image the presidential motto, "A Place Apart," has created, Copeland will endeavor to confront "financial distress, demographic shifts, the challenge of keeping pace with expanding knowledge, and fear for the

future of young scholars." All of these concerns, Copeland said, "have potentially significant and dramatic consequences even though their outward form may appear drab and their causes remote."

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S.G.A., S.A.B., Campus Council Directories.

The personalities and the purposes of each of the three main student organizations. Page 9.

Current Affairs Supplement.

A special supplement examining affairs of worldly concern. Contributors include James A. Hodges, Warren A. Seidel and George F. Will. Page 12.

Sports.

Complete sports coverage begins on Page 21.

Copeland's 'Place Apart' Augmented By Earthly Goals

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Nonetheless, Copeland's original goal for Wooster to be an institution apart from others will not wane he announced in his lecture, "The Heavenly City Revisited." "Despite its critics, to the extent that 'A Place Apart' was a dream of an institution dedicated to liberal learning and capable of sustaining its own values and standards, it remains for me a worthy ideal."

Responding to predictions like those of educational analyst Clark Kerr that the "academic revolution of the 1980's and 1990's will 'take the form of following the long-time example of community colleges in adjusting to the market,'" Copeland warned that it is "dangerous to assume that these circumstances are immutable."

Copeland recommended that the College should "proceed forward, however difficult the terrain" to address the financial and marketing problems liberal arts schools like Wooster face in the future.

The president therefore suggested, the following:

1. "It is imperative for the long run to have a college worth attending rather than to take as our overriding objective to fill every class to the brim.

2. "Growth can no longer be equated with proliferation of activity. Our objective must be qualitative growth....

3. "Conditions for creativity and the possibility of new fields of study must be sustained. Everything we know about the future is that knowledge based upon new discoveries and dependent upon new tech-

nologies will become more important than ever before, and in selective areas Wooster will need to have the capacity to expand its curriculum.

"We must retain the capacity for institutional flexibility," Copeland said, "and in our present circumstances this will mean that we must reduce some programs in order to permit selective expansion in others."

Additionally, faculty were challenged to "develop new interdisciplinary courses so that there will be the opportunity to explore how the various parts of an education fit together."

And Copeland told both students and faculty assembled at the convocation to show a "concern for clear expression in every course," and to become "active participants and to grapple with the provisional and tentative in our explanations."

Drawing from "heavenly cities" of philosophers and critics, cities where ideas are held sacred, Copeland suggested that "we think of our Heavenly City as an Earthly City, a human abode of word and symbol," where "language is the most essential key to the truly human, the means by which we translate ourselves into conscious

beings."

Referring to Wooster, Copeland said, "As inhabitants of this earthly city we should come to know as intimately as we can the inner districts with their meandering streets, Baroque churches and mysterious inner courtyards; we should also not deny ourselves the keen pleasures in the precision and order of the outskirts."

Continuing, the president said that the objective of "educated persons in this earthly city is to become builders and architects of the kinds of works which are not simply means of self-expression or communication, but structures which are themselves independent forms, capable of renewing and inspiring those who will inhabit them after we depart."

He told students, moreover, that their "task in college is to become familiar with the craft of intelligence, with a sense of the power of the mind, and with some experience in applying the tools of comprehension at our disposal. The ultimate objective is to gain the self-confidence to carry on alone as builders and architects in the city of understanding."

Copeland also said that the new image of the earthly city "gives testimony to our continuing effort to make sense of our world with all its ironies and inconsistencies."



President Henry Copeland addresses the College's 113th Opening Convocation. Photo by Rodger A. Pelagalli.

N.A.A.C.P. Charter

The purpose of the College of Wooster Chapter of the NAACP shall be to improve the political, educational, social and economic status of minority groups, to eliminate racial prejudice, to keep the public aware of the adverse effects of racial discrimination, and to take all lawful action to secure its elimination, consistent with the efforts of the national organization and in conformity with the Articles of Incorporation of the Association, its Constitution and By-Laws, and as directed by the National Board of Directors.

In addition, its objects shall be to inform students of the problems affecting Blacks and other minority groups: To advance the economic, educational, social, and political status of Black people and other minority groups and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples; to stimulate an appreciation of the Black man's contribution to civilization; to develop an intelligent, militant, effective leadership. These objectives shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association within the framework of the College of Wooster's regulations.

Membership to the College of

Wooster's Chapter NAACP is open to everyone on campus. Youth membership costs \$3 — anyone 21 or younger; adult membership costs \$5 — anyone 21 or older.

The first meeting of this school year will be Sunday, Sept. 26, at 7:30 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge. Members will elect this year's officers at this meeting.



Members of the faculty mass prior to the processional which preceded the College's 113th Opening Convocation, held Wed., Sept. 15 in McGaw Chapel. Photo by Rodger A. Pelagalli.

Copeland Names Group To Examine Initiation

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dent Bill Levisay, most of the misunderstandings as to the actual words of the motion passed and the

faculty's intent underlying the motion were "cleared up." Levisay noted that the group decided a change in the rules and basic structure of initiation activities was in order, and personally remarked: "I see a need for change in initiation week."

Mike Appel, president of ISC, said that he is approaching the situation with an open mind and hopes that the faculty realizes this. He too noted that changes in initiation procedures need to be made, and that the members of ISC are "working toward serious adjustments."

Having contemplated the faculty's request as balanced by the solicited opinions of various students, President Copeland this week concluded that "the way to implement the faculty motion is to form a committee of faculty and students to evaluate initiation." Adding that the evaluation "ought to be done quickly."

Though official planning for next spring's initiation activities has been technically suspended as requested by the faculty pending the recommendations of the committee, Copeland stressed that he "does not desire to interrupt anything" and has thereby requested the committee to complete its recommendations no later than early December.

The committee, to be chaired by psychology professor Gordon Collins, will consist of five students, four faculty members and one administrator, all of whom have been appointed by Copeland.

It is President Copeland's desire that this committee will present suggestions to aid in encouraging "constructive (initiation) activities," and thereby "bring the College of Wooster in line with what's going on with schools with national fraternities."

As to the future of section and club initiation activities, President Copeland intends that this annual week will cease to incite the attitude that "for a week or two, the code of social conduct (can be) suspended."

Committee Members Named

President Henry Copeland announced Wednesday that his ad hoc committee to study initiation week problems will consist of the following students: Tom Van Cleef, Ed Esber, Lisabeth Beatty, Mike Appel, and Libby Black.

The president named the following faculty members to the ad hoc committee: Gordon Collins (chair), Nancy Garlick, James Perley, and Mark Weaver. Assistant Dean of Students Rick Swegan was selected to act as a representative of the administration.

Students considering going to Europe between now and the end of next June can go for about half the regular economy fare by taking advantage of a new fare being introduced by Air France this fall.

The Youth fare, \$629 roundtrip from New York to Paris, is effective Oct. 1 through June 25, 1983, and is available to anyone between the ages of 12 and 22 at time of departure.

The student must stay for a minimum of two weeks, but can stay for a maximum of one year. Both outbound and return bookings must be made at the time of reservations and ticketing; however, the return portion may be left open for a \$50 additional payment. There is also a \$50 surcharge for students departing the U.S. between Dec. 11 and 24.

The following faculty promotions were recently announced by Donald W. Harward, Vice President for Academic Affairs.

Promoted to full professor are Ronald Hustwit, philosophy; Larry Stewart, English and education.

Promoted to associate professor are Richard Figge, German; Joanne Frye, English; Nancy Garlick, music; Kenneth Goings, history; Michael Kern, biology; Frederick Korn, philosophy.

Promoted to assistant professor are Catherine Fruhan, art; Mark Wilson, geology.

Wooster Ponders Ending Affiliation With Ohio Athletic Conference

Continued from Page 1

clude both the men's and women's athletic programs, something which is not a part of the current OAC structure. Both Nichols and Nye pointed out that the proposed conference would be one of the few in the country in which the inclusion of both sexes' programs was present at inception.

Nichols was enthusiastic about this fact; however, her enthusiasm was tempered by the proposed conference's possible effects on the newly formed Centennial Athletic Conference. This conference which has only been in existence for a year includes the women's programs from eight schools. Five of those eight are the schools which are considering the switch.

According to Nichols, "Because our CAC is only eight schools, and five of those are the five GLCA schools in Ohio, then we would be leaving three, which is a tougher situation (than would be in the OAC)."

Administratively, Nye believes that the new conference would have an advantage in that it would be

overseen by a central commissioner who would be responsible for the promotion of both men's and women's sports. Nye and Nichols stressed that the decision was made in the context long-range considerations. He said that, "we're not just doing this for the next five years. When you get the presidents (of the five colleges) involved in something like this, you're talking a lot more than just a group of athletic directors."

The athletic director at Ohio Northern University, William Stier, told the Voice late Wednesday that he had not heard of the proposed change, nor had he been informed of any meetings to discuss the changes.

However, Nye indicated that a source at ONU had told him that the president of ONU has asked for a meeting next week to discuss various options, including joining the group. He also said that Marietta College was investigating the implications of the proposal.

Some of the coaches at the cross country meet held at the College last Saturday were discussing the proposal and according to Nye,

"Some of them, I understand, were upset. I guess they feel that the rug is being pulled out from under them, which I think is realistic. But some of the ones I talked to said, 'I can understand what you're doing.' People that are in on the programs and what the whole thing means in its true context of where athletics belongs educationally in an institution, they don't have any problem seeing anything."

Nye explained the benefits and necessity of investigating the option this way. "Whenever you have eight, nine, 10 quality schools together, word gets out that those are banded together. If we want to get the best students available from the East or wherever, it helps that unit. It's the Ivy League concept. Just because they're together in a group it must be good. The change is coming athletically, at least that's where the discussion is centered right now, but if you look down 10, 15, 20 years from now, it's going to have a lot more effect than just this little small piece right here."

"You're looking at the survival of small colleges in the United States, in the overall picture."

Stereo Crankers Face Fines

By JOANNA WESTERN

The temperature in my room was stifling, but I crossed the floor and cranked my windows closed. I preferred the sweltering heat I was inflicting upon myself to the sound of approximately 20 students singing in unison along with the Go-Gos.

Why did I have to listen to this dissonant "We Got the Beat" at midnight on a Tuesday night? In my heart I knew that there was a great party going on, but unfortunately it was just across the street. As I tossed and turned, I heard others denied of their sleep grumbling, and heard more than one mention calling Campus Security.

A while later, the level of the noise coming through my window dropped significantly, and the energetic chorus dwindled to the more soothing sound of muffled conversation. Campus Security had ended someones late-night frivolity, but I did have a chance to go to sleep.

As stated in the Scot's Key, a new noise policy has been instated and will be in effect for this school year. According to Assistant Dean of Students Kenneth Plusquellec, the new policy is a result of continuous complaints from students trying to study or sleep, faculty members whose classes have been disrupted, and from community members.

Dean Plusquellec, as well as other authorities contacted by the Voice have high hopes as to the effectiveness of this new policy. The offending student first receives a verbal warning from his or her R.A. The second time the student will receive a written ticket, from his or her dorm director or Campus Security, and on third offense the student will be given a \$10 fine, then a \$50 fine, then finally confiscation.

This final step, the mere thought of one's hard-earned stereo quietly gathering dust in storage, will play a major role in the effectiveness of the rule.

Dean Plusquellec doubts that there will be many cases of actual confiscation. He pointed out that the Code of Social Responsibility already contained simplified rules about excessive noise, which are expectations for the student to use his good judgement.

Dean Plusquellec believes that in an ideal situation there would be no need for a penalty or fine, but the number of students who feel they have an inherent right to abuse their stereos has grown to a discouraging number. He said that students should be by no means hindered in the preparation of their homework and level of conversa-

tion, both of which are reasonable requests for a college atmosphere.

Several Resident Administrators were contacted regarding the subject of the noise ruling, all of whom felt that it was going to be beneficial for various reasons. The presence of the rule would act as reinforcement behind an R.A.'s requests to reduce stereo noise. It would also give disrupted students a chance to be able to do something about neighbors who ignored requests to turn down a stereo. One R.A. reflected upon a time when she could do nothing about the excessively noisy males who were on the other side of her wall her freshman year. She now has hope that no student will ever have to feel as entirely helpless as she did then.

Campus Security, whose job it is to enforce the rule, believe that the fines will be especially useful in the spring. Security Captain Jim Foster, who finds that students propping their speakers on windowsills to serenade a game of frisbee is a big problem, since this is often done in the early afternoon when classes are still in session.

He is hoping that the rule will be taken seriously and prevent much unnecessary running around for his officers.



State Representative Ron Amstutz spoke with Senior Gregg Breisford and other students last week about the state's new drinking law. Rodger Pelagalli photo.

Students Puzzled About Booze Law

BY BARRY EISENBERG AND JANE BUDD

The new drinking law in Ohio has left many freshmen disgruntled and has posed a serious obstacle to section activities on campus.

"It's like being 17 all over again," says Freshman Phil Undercuffler. "I felt like I was back in high school," added Jane Shipman after her first weekend in Wooster.

As of last August, 18-year-olds in Ohio are no longer permitted to buy, sell, or drink alcoholic beverages, and 3.2 percent beer has been eliminated. Nineteen and 20-year-olds are still permitted to drink beer, but not wine or liquor. The penalty for violating the new law is a \$1,000 fine and/or six months in jail.

The two areas on campus most affected by this law are Ichabod's and section parties.

Changes made at Ichabod's to help the management enforce the law include serving beer by the cup only, limiting the number of cups sold at once, and more extensive identification checks. These changes were made by the Dean's Staff at the recommendation of Harold O. Closson, director of Lowry Center. Closson surveyed 8-10 neighboring schools and found that 70-80 percent were making similar changes at their campus bars.

At section parties, members are expected to abide by the new law by checking I.D.'s using a stamp system, and carefully monitoring their guests. According to Associate Dean of Students Rick Swegan, State Liquor Control Board agents will come unannounced to these parties. "Colleges, with a concentration of 18- and 19-year-olds, are an obvious place to check out the new law," he stated.

If violations are found, section officers will be penalized, regardless of who signed the contract for the party. Swegan added, "The party contract is not a legally bonding contract in the eyes of the law, though I could be wrong."

Swegan believes that the sections are conscientiously abiding by the law so far at their parties. "My sense is that they (the parties) have gone well. The sections are taking it seriously and are making a genuine effort to obey state law." Freshman Diane Gorgas echoed these sentiments when she said, "I was surprised that the students at section parties are cracking down."

Section rushing poses a more difficult problem. Up until this year, offering free beer has been an effective rushing technique. The Inter-Section Council is now discussing this problem. Kenneth Plusquellec, Dean of Students, suggested having ice cream socials as an alternative to traditional rushing.

The very survival of the sections was a question last year. Swegan concedes that the new laws may indeed have an impact on rushing. He said, "They'll (the sections) have to work to combat that. At this point, it doesn't seem to be a turn off of freshmen."

In an effort to insure student awareness, a letter citing the gist of the new laws awaited students upon their arrival at school. Later, a pamphlet containing additional information on penalties was distributed. Swegan mentioned that the pamphlet "was not an attempt to provide overkill."

The general attitude among freshmen is that despite the law, anyone on campus can obtain alcoholic beverages if he wants them. Freshman Beth Ryan states, "Where there's a will, there's a way ... students are going to drink if they want to."

The consensus is that "closed-door" private room parties will increase among freshmen. Freshman Elyan Metzner said, "If anything, it (illegal drinking) will get worse."

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Concerning Peacemaking I

Next weekend Wooster will be hosting its second Peace Symposium in as many years. In the face of this important program, we must for a while go beyond the realm of our snug existence to consider some of the harsh realities of world peace and security.

We should, however, first take time to reflect on the terminology and labels given those who speak openly about issues of world peace and security. The term "peacemaker" has come, at least on this campus, to be associated with those who advocate disarmament — even unilateral disarmament — or heralds of the dubious freeze. Sadly, the contortionists of language and the labelers have neglected an entire orb of peacemakers: those who seek a secure peace, and mutual armaments reductions.

Ronald Reagan, for example, is just as much a peacemaker as Jonathan Schell, though chances are better than good that a majority of the slate of speakers at the symposium will not portray the president in such a light. Mr. Schell advocates immediate, unilateral disarmament on the part of the United States. Mr. Reagan wants reductions by both superpowers, provided that these reductions are accompanied by mutual verification.

That Mr. Reagan is truly searching for secure peace is made evident in his policy. In 1980, speaking before the American Legion, then former Gov. Reagan announced that "we must strive for arms limitations agreements that will further our security — including significant arms reductions — so long as they are equitable and based on a strict reciprocity." A year later, President Reagan took a bold step to initiate talks on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces with the Soviets. Then last May, while speaking to his alma mater, Eureka College, the President challenged the Soviets to strategic forces reduction talks.

In spite of these bold moves, the monotonous Jonathan Schells of the world, the free world, continue to vomit forth their gibber about warmongers. From their wishes and demands it would be better for us all to side with that lackluster satan President Leonid Brezhnev — he supports the freeze, he advocated theatre nuclear force reductions, he permitted a demonstration for peace across Eastern Europe. He even denounced last week's slaughter of innocent Palestinians as being a "heinous crime." Good old sort.

Some saucy peacemakers buy that stuff, and here and in Europe give support to Mr. Brezhnev either directly or indirectly by means of hailing unilateralist moves. Little do they realize that behind all the peace talks the Soviets continue the nuclear arms race (to use a banal expression of "peacemakers"), a race to which the United States, like the fabled hare, sat down to long ago. Or that, as the New York Times reported some days ago, the Soviets continue their deployment of the deadly SS-20 with its three warheads, not to mention a combined strength of 350 SS5s and SS4s. Peace marches, what few are permitted behind the iron curtain, are jokes. And the Soviets ought to begin thinking about some of their own "heinous crimes," a few of which are aptly described in U.N. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick's *Dictatorships and Double Standards*.

Endless paragraphs and boundless thoughts could be devoted to peacemaking as we consider it within the confines of our heavenly city. Next weekend we shall be privy to glowing accounts of the horrors of war, the evil deathmongers who stalk the Pentagon, and the insatiable appetites of Ronald Reagan legions who have swung out of the past with glittering rapiers searching for flesh.

Going into the Symposium, there ought to be consideration given to the realities which exist beyond the extremisms of, say, Michael Parenti. The fact must be considered that without deterrent capabilities, or with meager such capabilities, our world as we know it is in grave danger.

Timothy E. Spence

The Hellish City?

Why this is hell, nor am I out of it:
Thinkest thou that I who saw the face of God,
And tasted the eternal joys of heaven,
Am not tormented with ten thousand hells
In being deprived of everlasting bliss!

When all the world dissolves,
All places shall be hell that are not heaven.

—Mephistopheles
in Marlowe's *Faustus*



"LORDY, WHO EVER SAID BANKING WAS A DULL BUSINESS?!"

Students Urge Support For Peace Symposium

Prayer For Peace

To the Editor:

Every day around the world at noon people say these words:

Prayer for Peace
Lead me from death to life, from falsehood to truth,
Lead me from despair to hope, from fear to trust,
Lead me from hate to love, from war to peace,
Let peace fill our hearts, our world, our universe.

Please attend the Peace Symposium.

Stephanie Fernyak
Audrey Hannum

Attend Symposium

To the Editor:

"All we are saying is give PEACE a chance." — John Lennon and Paul McCartney.

Please attend the Peacemaking Symposium: In Search of Human Justice — Sept. 30-Oct. 2.

Susan Prophater
Box C-2509

Encourages Students

To the Editor:

I would like to encourage students at The College of Wooster to attend the Peace Symposium on Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Workshops will be held with prominent speakers lecturing on peace in many different areas. This is a good chance for the members of the college community to widen their perspectives on this vital issue of peace facing the world today.

Laura Davis
Box C-1487

New Seat But Old Face At Wooster

BY MOLLY RITCHIE
And
LAURA BOIS

Along with the myriads of freshmen on campus, a new Vice President for Finance occupies Galpin. But the face of William H. Snoddy is not new to Wooster.

When Jenny retired last year, a search committee of faculty and administrators reviewed applications from 75-100 candidates for the job. Snoddy was invited to accept the position of vice president, beginning July 1, 1982.

Before coming to Wooster, Snoddy always had an interest in accounting and took related courses in the evenings at Ashland College, though he never acquired a college degree. He became assistant to the Treasurer in 1959 after he saw an ad in a local paper pertaining to the job.

While at Wooster, he attended courses in computer programming, which enabled him to work with the Data Processing Department in 1968. He still worked with this department when he became treasurer in 1972.

Snoddy's new job consists of directing Computer Services, the Physical Plant, and the Auxiliary Services, such as the bookstore and the Wooster Inn. He also controls the Business office, and monitors budget planning throughout the year.

When asked what he thinks about the job, Snoddy replied, "I'm really excited about it and I'm looking forward to it."

Peace Necessary

To the Editor:

In order for the human race to survive, peace is a necessity. Those who attend the Peacemaking Symposium will be taking a step in the right direction.

Dave Thompson
Box C-2883

Blessed Peacemakers

To the Editor:

"Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." Matt. 5:9.

Stephen W. Clement

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News Digest

COMPILED BY CHRIS LUSE
BEIRUT — President Reagan said that Marines, in addition to Italian and French troops would be sent as part of a peace keeping force in Lebanon. This came following the massacre of Palestinian civilians in two refugee camps, and would enable the Israeli's withdrawal from the city. Israeli president Yitzhak Navon called for an impartial inquiry into the incident.

BONN — The West German parliament has scheduled a vote on Oct. 1 on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ouster. The newly allied Christian Democrats and Free Democrats want to replace Schmidt with Helmut Kohl, and agreed to hold general elections in March.

MONTE CARLO — Princess Grace of Monaco, the former Grace Kelly the movie actress, died from injuries received during a car wreck on Tuesday of last week. Friday she was taken off life support machines on the request of her husband when doctors determined her brain had died from two severe strokes.

PEKING — China refuses to join a nuclear test ban unless the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. reduce their nuclear arsenals. An editorial in the Peking Daily said that the U.N. proposal without arms cuts by the two superpowers would only consolidate their superiority.

MOSCOW — Premier Brezhnev welcomed Indira Gandhi in Moscow as India's prime minister began a six day tour of the Soviet Union. At a Kremlin dinner later, she and the Soviet leader both condemned Israel's "bloody atrocities" in Lebanon and demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

STOCKHOLM — The victorious Social Democrats called for cooperation with the ousted Center and Liberal parties as they start the programs to be pushed in when their new prime minister Olof Palme is sworn in. Palme is expected to have a 23 seat advantage in parliament.

WASHINGTON — By 10 votes Senate conservatives failed to curtail a filibuster opposing legislation to restore organized prayer in public schools. The vote was 50-39 to limit the debate to 100 hours, while 60 votes are needed to invoke cloture.

NEW YORK — The National Football League Players Association executive committee called for a football strike for after Monday's Green Bay-New York game. Gene Upshaw, president of the N.F.L.P.A. said that management had "every opportunity possible" to bargain fairly.

UTAH — Fallout from nuclear testing is probably responsible for 71% of childhood leukemia from 1951-58 in five southern Utah counties, testified Dr. Joseph Lyon. This testimony came in the fifth day of a trial in which 1,192 western residents are seeking health damages.

WASHINGTON — The White House proposed that Congress enact emergency legislation that would halt the rail strike which started Sunday. The proposal came after talks had again broken down. Priority rail traffic is reported to be running, but passenger and local traffic to be seriously disrupted.

Continued on Page 11



Education Department Official Clarifies Student Financial Aid

BY E.M. ELMENDORF

Newspaper, radio, and television reports of substantial cuts in Federal financial aid to college students have triggered a barrage of phone calls to the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

Callers, both students and parents, are often confused by misleading or incomplete information. Many have expressed fear that the government has let them down; that college is no longer affordable.

It is true that student financial assistance programs have undergone considerable change in the past two years. There have been some reductions. Most of the changes, however, reflect an effort to return the aid programs to their original purpose, which was to help students cover the cost of a college education — not to carry the whole burden. A successful return to original intent will help ensure the survival of these aid programs for future students.

Federal financial assistance is divided into three categories. "Grants" are awards of money that do not have to be paid back. "Loans" are borrowed money which a student must repay with interest. "Work-Study" provides the chance to work and earn money to off-set college costs while attending classes.

The Pell Grant Program is one of the best known of the Federal student aid programs. Formerly called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, Pell is often the first source of aid in a package which may be composed of other Federal and non-Federal sources. In the 1982-83 school year, 2.55 million students share \$2,279,040,000

in Pell Grants.

The U.S. Department of Education uses a standard formula to determine who qualifies for Pell Grants. Students should contact the college financial aid administrator to apply on the free "Application for Federal Student Aid." This is the form used for all Federal student aid programs. The Department guarantees that each participating school will receive the money it needs to pay Pell Grants to eligible students.

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant provides another mechanism for making awards to students. SEOG is different from the Pell Grant in that it is managed by the financial aid administrator of each participating college. Each school receives a set amount of money from the Department and when that money is gone, there are no more SEOG funds for the year.

In the 1982-83 the Department of Education will provide 440,000 students with \$278,400,000 in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Students will get up to \$2,000 a year under this program.

Grant programs are designed to help the most needy students get a college education. The Pell Grant, in particular, is targeted to help those students whose families earn less than \$12,000 per year. Grant aid is not meant to cover all college costs but is expected to be combined with a reasonable contribution from the student's family and individual self-help, generally in the form of loans, private scholarships, and work.

Another type of student financial assistance is the College Work-Study Program. Designed to pro-

vide on- or off-campus jobs for undergraduate and graduate students who need financial assistance, Work-Study is usually managed by the college financial aid administrator. Some 950,000 students will receive \$528 million under this program in 1982-83.

A great deal of publicity has been generated lately on Federal student loans, particularly the National Direct Student Loan Program. Although all colleges do not participate in the NDSL program, 3,340 of them do. This program makes available low interest (five percent) loans that students must begin repaying six months after completing school (either by graduating, leaving, or dropping below half-time status). Up to 10 years is allowed to repay the loan. Application is made to a school's financial aid administrator who manages the loan fund. The fund is a revolving account, designed to allow a school to continually make new loans as existing loans are repaid. About 800,000 students will receive NDSLs in 1982-83; 10,000 more than in 1981-82.

Recently, Secretary of Education T.H. Bell signed a regulation which provides incentives for an institution to reduce the default rate of its NDSL program fund. A college which has a default rate over 25 percent is asked to turn responsibility for collecting the debt over to the Federal government. If an institution is not prepared to do this, and the default rate remains 25 percent or more, the Federal government will cut off NDSL funding.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program, much in the news lately, makes available low interest loans

to students, with the Federal government paying the interest while a student is in school. These loans are made by a lender (such as a bank, credit union, or savings and loan association) and insured by either the Federal government or a State Guarantee Agency. This, the largest student aid program, will make available over \$9.5 billion in loans during the 1982-83 school year.

Undergraduate students can borrow up to \$2,500 a year and graduate students can borrow up to \$5,000 under GSL. The total debt an undergraduate can carry is \$12,500. For graduate or professional study this figure is \$25,000. A student borrower whose family income is less than \$30,000 automatically qualifies for an interest-subsidized loan. Students whose family income exceeds \$30,000 may still be eligible for GSL interest benefits if the college's financial aid administrator

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A Global Issue

To the Editor:

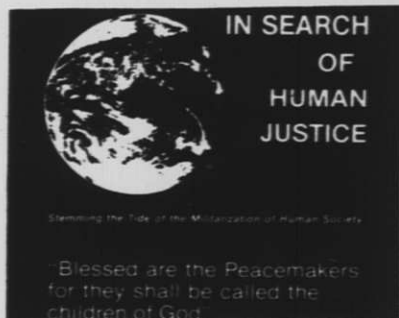
The Second Wooster Peacemaking Symposium will be held on Sept. 30-Oct. 2. For those College of Wooster students and faculty who feel a social responsibility or merely would like to be informed and educated, I encourage you to attend the workshops offered. Peacemaking is a global issue, whether you live in Wooster, Ohio or in Washington, D.C. All should attend the Peacemaking Symposium.

Lisa Davies
 Box C-1481

Peacemaking Symposium: In Search of Human Justice

BY KAREN SAPIO

A common concern for creating world peace and establishing human justice will draw area students, community members, and noted speakers and peace activists from around the world to the Wooster campus for Wooster's second Peacemaking Symposium on Sept. 30 to Oct. 2.



The Symposium, planned and sponsored by the College and the United Presbyterian Church, will include lectures, workshops, films, and worship as well as information

tables in Lowry Center and Freedlander Theatre, several dorm discussions, and a folk song performance by Charlie King. These activities are designed both to heighten the audience's awareness of various peace issues and to provide the resources and skills necessary to confront these issues.

The core of Wooster's Second Peacemaking Symposium will be the over 30 workshops scheduled for Oct. 1 from 10:30-12:30 and from 2-4, and from 10:30-12:30 on Oct. 2. These workshops will be led by active peacemakers from four continents, representing the major peace organizations from North America and Europe. With backgrounds ranging from theologically conservative to Marxist, they will present diverse views on the role of peacemaking in the United States.

A few of the topics the workshops will explore are: The Roots of Militarism in Our Time, The Great Super-Power Confrontation: Is This Trip Really Necessary? led in part by Ohio Congressman Ralph Regu-

la, Militarism and Patriarchy: A Feminist Critique, New Songs for a New Society, which will feature songs which reflect peace issues and nuclear disarmament, and Making Things for Peace, a studio workshop which will use silk-screen techniques to design banners and T-shirts dealing with peace issues. Students may sign up for workshops at Lowry front desk.

The Symposium will also include four major plenary sessions. The first, led by Father Joseph Donders will be held in McGaw Chapel at 8 p.m. on Sept. 30. Donders is a native of the Netherlands where he lived and worked before going to the University of Nairobi, Kenya in 1969. He is now chaplain to the Catholic students at that university and also a member of its philosophy department.

The second session Friday, which also serves as that week's convocation, is entitled "The Arms Race Kills Even Without Wars."

The session's speaker, Dorothy Solle, is a lecturer both at the



Jim Forest
Peacemaking Symposium Lecturer

University of Hamburg, West Germany, and at Union Theological Seminary in New York. She is the author of several major books including *Death by Bread Alone*, *Faith by Obedience*, and *Choosing Life*. Also on Friday will be a panel discussion on *The Militarization of Human Society* led by Dorothy Solle, Congressman Regula and Watler Owensby.



Dorothee Solle
Peacemaking Symposium Lecturer

lasting impact on the Wooster community. Says Bell, "I hope the Symposium will raise consciousness to think about issues that confront them now and that most certainly will confront them in the future. I hope it will help them to see the issues of world peace in other than simplistic political terms. This is something which transcends political bias and is really a matter of life and death."

SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULE

Thursday, September 30

Registration 4:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Lobby, Freedlander Theatre

8:00 p.m. Opening Session/Liturgical Event

McGaw Chapel

Father Joseph Donders, Main Speaker
Showing of Film *Picodon* (11 minutes)

9:45 p.m. Reception

Lowry Center, main lounge

9:45 p.m.- Film Festival I

11:00 p.m.

Friday, October 1

8:30 a.m. Worship

Lowry Chapel, McGaw

9:00 a.m. Plenary Session/Convocation

McGaw Chapel

"The Arms Race Kills Even Without Wars"
Dorothee Solle

10:30 a.m.- Workshops I (Registrants only)

12:30 p.m.

2 - 4 p.m. Workshops II (Registrants only)

4 - 6 p.m. Film Festival II

8:00 p.m. Plenary Panel

McGaw Chapel

"The Militarization of Human Society"
Solle, Regula, Owensby

10 p.m. - 12 Film Festival III

Saturday, October 2

8:45 a.m. Worship

Lowry Chapel, McGaw

9:15 a.m. Plenary Session

McGaw Chapel

"In Search of Human Justice"
Jim Forest

10:30 a.m.- Workshops III (Registrants only)

12:30 p.m.

12:30 p.m.- Buffet Lunch & Closing Session
(Registrants only)

Kittredge Hall

Symposium reflectors: Santoni, Simon, Parenti

The final session on Saturday morning takes its title from the Symposium itself: *In Search of Human Justice*. Its leader, Jim Forest is the general secretary for the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and has long been involved in peace issues. He spent 13 months in prison during the Vietnam War for publicly burning draft records, and helped Daniel Berrigan found the Hoh Binh Press to educate people about Vietnam's Buddhist non-violent movement.

Dr. Richard H. Bell, chair of the Symposium Planning Committee, hopes that students will take advantage of the resources provided by the symposium, and that the weekend's activities will have a

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Arts and Culture



Professor Brian Dykstra and Nancy Buckingham Garlick will perform tomorrow evening, Saturday, September 25, at 7:30 in McGaw Chapel. The program, which is free to the public, is entitled *A Multi-Media Recital of Contemporary Music and Art by Men and Women*. News Services photo.

Garlick, Dykstra To Perform

"A Multimedia Recital: Art and Music by Contemporary Men and Women" is the title of a presentation given by Nancy Buckingham Garlick and Brian Dykstra on Saturday, September 25, 1982 at 7:30 p.m. in McGaw Chapel sponsored by the College of Wooster's Music Department.

Profs. Garlick and Dykstra will present several works for clarinet and piano. In addition Mrs. Garlick has composed a work for electronic synthesizer entitled "Shapes."

Along with this piece, samples of Garlick's photography will be shown displaying various shapes found in our environment. Another work, by Yvonne Desportes, a 75-year-old Frenchwoman, is entitled "La Naissance d'un Papillon" (or "The Birth of a Butterfly") for unaccompanied clarinet. While Garlick performs this work, slides of her Chinese brush painting and photography will be shown in multimedia format.

Prof. Garlick spent last winter on leave in Cambridge, Mass. studying Chinese painting with Shieng-Chia Sun Lee and contemporary music practices with Robert Ceely and William Wrzscien. Prof. Garlick said of her leave, "it was an enormously creative period of time for me. The area (Cambridge) holds a wealth of stimulation for

any kind of artist."

Among the other works to be performed are two contemporary Polish composers, Kystyna Mosumanska-Nadar and Witold Lutoslawski; Bohuslave Martinu, a Czech composer who lived in the U.S. temporarily and Ida Gotkovsky, another Frenchwoman, who has received wide critical acclaim for works.

Mrs. Garlick has been principal clarinetist with the New Haven and Waterbury Symphony Orchestras of Connecticut as well as the Opera Orchestra of New York, the National Orchestral Association, the American Wind Symphony and the Lakeside Symphony. She has performed under such notable conductors as Leonard Bernstein, Arthur Fiedler, Robert Shaw, Vincent Persichetti, Lukas Foss Luciano Berio, Richard Lert, Jonel Perlea, Anton Coppola and many others. Her name appears in the 1975 International Who's Who in Music and will appear in the 1983 Who's Who of American Women. She is a graduate of Crane School of Music, SUNY and the Manhattan School of Music and has studied in Fontainebleau, France and Tanglewood. In 1981 she appeared at Carnegie Recital Hall with the Wooster Trio.

The recital is free and open to the public.

Moore, Winter Present Musical Programs

BY KARL HENNING

At 7:30 last Friday night, while Sir Alec Guinness sought patiently to train an impetuous boy in the ways and ethics of the Jedi, Messrs. Dale Moore and Dan Winter presented a program of superb energy quite unlike the mystical force.

Despite the lack of publicity to be expected at the beginning of the school year, the recital at Mackey Hall was very well attended; but this fact alone fails appreciably to describe the calibre of this musical celebration.

Mr. Moore, who sang the role of Elijah in the Concert Choir's presentation of that oratorio this past spring, displayed a broad spectrum of subtle expression, from the warm pathos of Purcell's "Music for a While" (from Oedipus) to the hearty "I'll Sail Upon the Dog-Star." In Cornelius' "Ein Ton" (literally, "One Tone"), the energy of Mr. Moore's delivery, underlaid by the sweeping harmonic motion in the piano, seized the listener's interest and transformed a monotone vocal line into an enchantment.

The program consisted also largely of selections from the Romantic period, including five Lieders by Robert Schumann, and Franz Liszt's "Ihr Glocken von Marling"

("Ye Bells of Marling"), in which the scillant piano effectively suggested the distant carillons in the text.

To this listener's ears at least, the high point of the program was a set of Four Songs by Paul Schwartz (b. 1907) on texts by William Blake. Presented in celebration of the composer's seventy-fifth birthday, the Songs are in a neo-Romantic style, but with a rhythmic spontaneity and harmonic language indigenous to the twentieth century.

The fourth in particular ("Song from 'An Island in the Moon'") gainfully employed the piano accompaniment as a source of unhurried energy. It is indeed a pity, as Mr. Moore pointed out, that Mr. Schwartz (who taught at Bard College in Annendale-on Hudson, New York, retiring in 1978) was unable to attend Friday night's performance, as he is currently in Europe.

Sunday afternoon at 3, in contrast to the lush harmonies of the Schumann Lieders, Mr. Robert Hamilton presented the first in a series of three lecture-recitals exploring the Sonatas and Partitas for solo violin by Johann Sebastian Bach. Aware that the heading 'lecture-recital' might intimidate students, Mr. Hamilton assured the audience at

Scott Auditorium that such a format is not intrinsically stuffy, and so demonstrated by making the lecture occasionally 'irreverent' as well as informative.

The historical context of the pieces, which Bach wrote at the time in which he also wrote the Brandenburg Concerti, comprised the lecture segment of this first program. As the violin is primarily a monophonic instrument (capable of playing a single melodic line), the Sonatas and Partitas for solo violin are very interesting as experiments in exploring the instrument's capacity for homophonic (vertically arranged, chord-oriented music, such as hymns) and polyphonic (two or more melodic lines, such as counterpoint) music. The Sonata No. 1 in G Minor and Partita No. 1 in B Minor comprised the recital proper.

For the next program, at 3 p.m., next Sunday in Scott Auditorium, Mr. Hamilton will discuss the actual performance of the pieces, including the constructional differences between the modern violin and its Baroque counterpart. The second program will feature the Sonata No. 3 in C Major and Partita No. 3 in E Major.



German professor Richard Figge performed in last week's Stage Right Rep Company's "All My Sons." News Services Photo.

Phillips Displays Artistic Works In Lowry Lobby

Ginna Bruch Phillips will hang the second display of her work from Saturday, Sept. 18 through Saturday, Oct. 2 at the Lowry Center. She is a local handweaver, who works out of her home in Madisonburg, Ohio.

Pieces in the exhibit will include rugs, wall hangings, and pillows, which are done in a traditional Swedish style. The rugs are mostly 3'x5' and the wall hangings range in size from 1'x1½' to 2'x3'. The pieces are all wool and original patterns.

Ginna studied in Recife Brazil for two months, learning weaving from a Swedish woman. Ginna's works are for sale through the director's office during the regular hours.

Toledo Museum Visit Available

A trip to the Toledo Museum of Art on Oct. 22 is being organized by the Department of Spanish and Italian. The group will depart on Friday noon and will return by 10 p.m. after visiting the largest El Greco exhibit ever put together anywhere in the world.

Museum officials say they expect 150,000 visitors for the exhibit between Sept. 26 and Nov. 21 and individual visitors may go by paying the \$3 entrance fee at the museum and making an appointment for a specific date and time.

By using tickets that specify the time and date of admission, museum officials hope to keep waiting

lines to a minimum. Students, faculty and others going with the group organized by the Dept. of Spanish will be able to enter the museum in two separate groups. They will have the services of a guide from the museum besides being allowed to visit the exhibit on their own.

Students and others interested in joining the group for Friday, Oct. 22 may secure a reservation by paying a fee of \$5 to a member of the Spanish departmental staff. The \$5 includes round-trip transportation to the Toledo Museum of Art, and there will be no other entrance fee.

New Poetry Contest

A \$1,000 grand prize will be awarded in the upcoming poetry competition sponsored by World of Poetry, a quarterly newsletter for poets.

Poems of all styles and on any subject are eligible to compete for the grand prize or for 99 other cash or merchandise awards, totaling over \$10,000.

Says Contest Chairman, Joseph Mellon, "We are encouraging poetic talent of every kind, and expect our contest to produce exciting discoveries."

Rules and official entry forms are available from the World of Poetry, 2431 Stockton Blvd., Dept. D, Sacramento, California, 95817.



Hubble and five other legendary Newport All Stars — Ruby Braff, Scott Hamilton, Oliver Jackson, Slam Stewart and George Wein — will appear at McGaw Chapel on Saturday, October 9 at 8 p.m. in "The Golden Age of Popular Jazz."

Newport Jazz To Light McGaw Chapel

On Saturday, Oct. 9, at 8 p.m. the legendary Newport Jazz Festival All-Stars will light up McGaw Chapel at the College of Wooster as part of the group's whirlwind cross country tour. The sextet's program, entitled "The Golden Age of Popular Jazz," will feature a broad cross section of works by America's greatest jazz and popular song composers, including Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Cole Porter and George Gershwin.

The 28 concert, 27 city tour will feature the 1982 edition of the All-Stars, directed by cornetist Ruby Braff and assembled by Newport Jazz Festival producer, George Wein. Fourteen states will be covered on this tour, ranging from

New York to California and from North Carolina to Alaska.

The name Newport, for almost 30 years has become synonymous with the best that jazz has to offer. Originally held in Newport, Rhode Island, the festival moved to New York City in 1972 and returned to its roots, the seaside resort that gave the event its name, in the summer of 1981. Newport Festival productions have been held in jazz capitals all over the world, delighting audiences and spreading the musical gospel for America's greatest indigenous art form.

The Newport Jazz Festival All-Stars have always been an integral part of the festival's story. Over the years, groups bearing the All-Star title have been peopled by a

diverse array of outstanding artists. Performing in concert halls from Tokyo to Rome, a musician's only qualification for acceptance as a Newport All-Star is that he or she be exceptional. The special, swinging "joie de groove" that characterizes every All-Star get-together is the essential secret of the group's international popularity.

Tickets for the show are \$15, \$10, and general admission is \$7.50 (\$6.50 for students). General admission tickets can be purchased at Lowry Center. Preferred seating tickets can be purchased at the Wooster Art Center on E. University St., located in the basement of Frick Art Museum. For more info call 264-8596.

Dancing Company Growing

BY SUSANNAH BOWNE

Dance Company? Sounds familiar ... didn't they do some shows last spring? Yea, I saw signs ... there were lots of shows last year.

Dance Company isn't just another group that puts up signs. It is a group of dancers dedicated to learning more about the art of dance and producing an excellent performance to share their talents.

And their expertise is growing. three years ago, the company began as a purely student organization, which gradually became better organized and produced more professional shows. Last year Jean Ann Marshall, the college's dance instructor, served as an advisor and helped the company to improve. This year the decisive step was taken, and in accordance with a mutual desire on her part and the company's, Marshall has become the company's director. The company is also now affiliated with the theatre department.

The new changes have the company excited. Having officially become a part of the theatre depart-

ment, the company has access to better facilities and a budget, both of which give it a stronger position as an organization; Marshall's directing will help to upgrade the quality of the dances. Not only can she offer guidance on technique, but she also hopes to open their horizons with different approaches to dance. By viewing it as more of an art form, better self-expression is possible.

The fall concert will include jazz, ballet, and modern dances. Most of these will be choreographed by students, many of whom are taking Marshall's choreography seminar. The seminar and dance company are unrelated except that Marshall is challenging the students to try something new to them, and they will use what they learn in choreographing for the concert.

As a result of these changes, the company has more energy and enthusiasm than ever before. The concert, to be given the first weekend of November, promises to be excellent!

N.S.F. Grad Fellowships Available

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Research Council will again advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's program of Graduate Fellowships. Panels of eminent scientists and engineers appointed by the National Research Council will evaluate qualifications of applicants. Final selection of the Fellows will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced in March 1983.

Eligibility in the NSF Graduate Fellowship Program is limited to those individuals who, at the time of application, have not completed more than 20 semester hours/30 quarter hours, or equivalent, of study in any of the science and engineering fields listed below following completion of their first baccalaureate degree in science or engineering. Subject to the availability of funds, new fellowships awarded in the spring of 1983 will be for periods of three years, the second and third years on certification to the Foundation by the fellowship institution of the student's satisfactory progress toward an advanced degree in science or engineering.

These fellowships will be awarded for study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in the

mathematical, physical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical, law, education, or business fields, in history or social work, for work leading to medical, dental, or public health degrees, or for study in joint science-professional degree programs. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and will be judged on the basis of ability. The annual stipend for Graduate Fellows will be \$6,900 for a 12-month tenure with no dependency allowances.

Applicants will be required to take the Graduate Record Examinations designed to test aptitude and scientific achievement. The examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on Dec. 11, 1982 at designated centers throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries.

The deadline date for the submission of applications for NSF Graduate Fellowships is Nov. 24, 1982. Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

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S.A.B. Directory

As the largest and principle programming organization on campus, the Student Activities Board is composed of ten committees, each of which is led by an individual chairperson. By implementing opportunities for expanded social, cultural, recreational and educational experiences, S.A.B. provides an environment conducive to the discovery and transmission of ideas. The internal unity and external diversity makes the Student Activities Board different from any other organization in its ability to educate the entire campus community. By offering expanded and diverse opportunities, S.A.B. enables students to broaden their perspectives. By stimulating controversy, confrontation, and dialogue, the open clash of ideas is able to arise which will ultimately enhance perceptions.

Susan Morris

The 1982-83 Student Activities Board is chaired by Susan Morris, a senior history major interested in pursuing a career in law. Susan has been involved with S.A.B. since her freshman year, serving as a committee member on the Speakers and Topics Committee and as chairperson for the committee last year.

As Chairperson of the Board this year, Susan will devote much of her efforts to researching the concept of student activities under the semester system which will be implemented next fall.

She is looking forward to an exciting array of top-notch speakers, films, performers, recreational events and educational programs. Susan is open to all suggestions for future S.A.B. programs and encourages any individual or group interested in becoming involved in S.A.B. to feel free to call her in the S.A.B. office at ext. 2563.

Tara Fetherling

Tara Fetherling currently serves S.A.B. in the capacity of Assistant Chairperson. Like Susan, she has also been involved with the Speakers and Topics Committee as both committee member and chairperson and has developed a keen interest in promoting quality programming for students.

This fall her main efforts will be targeted at involving Wooster in the nationally acclaimed College Bowl program. In her spare time Tara plans to write a senior IS that will complete her double major in Urban Studies and Communications.

After graduation she plans to use her acquired knowledge to improve urban communications systems.

Her outside interests include wild and domestic birds, travelling, outdoor sports, winning at poker and sharing good times with friends.

Byron Elliot

As the Chairperson of the Art Committee, Byron Elliott is responsible for selecting and displaying various types of art done by students, faculty, and local professionals.

It is his hope that he will find some new and diverse exhibitions for the upcoming year as well as students who are interested in shar-



Student Activities Board

Rodger A. Palagalli

ing the responsibilities of the crew.

Currently a sophomore and a potential major in Urban Studies, Byron is interested in working in Washington, D.C. when he graduates.

This summer he worked in the U.S. Senate Post Office, a patronage job given to him by Senator Ted Stevens, Assistant Majority Leader. Byron also enjoys studio art, tennis, cooking and meeting new people.

Sara Bard

As Chairperson of the Performing Arts Committee, Sarah is looking forward to a year filled with a calendar of diversified and quality performances. She hopes to organize programs which not only entertain the campus community, but also educate the community about new forms of performing arts.

As an ex-professional ballet dancer, Sarah enjoys performing with and choreographing for the Wooster Dance Company. She also enjoys teaching ballet for the Theatre Department and as an SAB short course.

A junior economics major, her other interests include cross-country skiing, water skiing, quilting, and tennis.

Pam Willis

Pam Willis, Chairperson of the Black Forum Committee, is a senior Sociology major and has been very active in sports and other extra curricular activities before becoming involved with S.A.B. this year.

As Chairperson of Black Forum, Pam is eager to program for the black community by scheduling a wide variety of speakers, musicians such as flutist, Leslie Burrs who will be performing in McGaw on October 19, 1982, and programs such as Black Awareness Week during Winter Quarter.

In addition to her interest in volleyball, indoor and outdoor track, she enjoys horseback riding, swimming and listening to music.

Bob LeMonte

As Co-Chairperson of the Recreation Committee, Bob LaMonte is primarily in charge of those recreational activities which can be organized indoors.

Programs which he is coordinating this quarter include a table tennis tournament, backgammon tournaments during Ichabod's Happy Hours and a bowling tournament. In addition to his involvement with S.A.B. (he is also a member of the Film Committee), Bob is an active participant in the Ida Sue School program where he works with the mentally handicapped and is a photographer for the Index.

Bob plans to graduate with a degree in Geology, accompanied by mathematics and economics minors. With such a background, Bob will pursue a career in petroleum engineering and/or corporate law.

Ken Dixon

The Chairperson of the Concert Committee is Ken Dixon, a junior history major and a native of Shaker Heights, Ohio. Beginning his term spring quarter, Ken was responsible for both the Doc Severinsen and Kebbon performance and the Donnie Iris concert.

In addition to his efforts to bring concerts to Wooster, Ken is active in SGA, WCWS, and is a member of Crandell House.

His main interest is music, and he has a large collection of albums from the 1960's and 1970's which he uses on his Sunday night radio show and at Ichabod's when he serves as a D.J.

He is also a very avid Scrabble player and welcomes new challengers.

David Stubbles

David Stubbles serves S.A.B. as the Chairperson of the Speakers and Topics Committee.

He has been involved with S.A.B. previously as a committee member of the same committee which he now chairs.

This quarter his major speaker will be Betty Williams who received the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize and whose efforts for peace in Northern Ireland have won her world acclaim. Dave is planning to graduate in 1984 with a chemistry major and an economics minor. He then intends to pursue a PhD in chemistry and an MBA in order to prepare himself for a career in the chemicals industry.

Some of his interests include tennis, swimming, bicycling, music and photography.

Jeanne Rogosch

A senior sociology major concentrating in communications, Jeanne hopes to combine the best of both arts in order to establish herself in a career that enables a "people-oriented work environment."

Her involvement as the Travel Chairperson of the Student Activities Board has provided an atmosphere of people working together to help satisfy student needs.

Her major trips for this year include a weekend excursion to Washington, D.C. during winter quarter and a week in Daytona Beach during spring break.

In addition to her interest in travelling, Jeanne has also been involved with the campus radio station, 92 FM, WCWS since her freshman year as both a disc jockey as well as production manager. She has been a member of the Wooster Dance Company, hall councils and programming boards, and is currently employed as a student accountant and assistant in the Treasurer's office.

Charley Buchwald

Sophomore Charley Buchwald brings a great deal of personal experience and knowledge to the Recreation Committee in that he has been very active in outdoor activities.

A native of Minnesota, Charley plans mostly outdoor programs for the Recreation Committee. He enjoys boating and spent a great deal of his summer on the Cannon, St. Croix, and Minnesota rivers in his homebuilt Adirondack Guideboat. He also backpacks in the Rocky Mountains, bikes, rock climbs and sails.

In addition, he finds time to sketch wildlife and do some modest sculpting.

A potential major in studio art or geology, Charley contributes a great deal to S.A.B.'s outdoor recreation activities.

Co-Chairperson of the Films Committee, Bill Levisay, is a resident of Murrysville, Pa. and a senior business-economics major. Each quarter with the aid of their committee members, Bill and Bob Moorman plan a range of movie styles and themes, from comedy to drama, slapstick to romance, old to new.

Besides his keen interest in movies, Bill is involved in the Greek life at Wooster as president of First Section. He also likes to golf, ski, travel, and play soccer.

Bob Moorman

Working closely with Bill Levisay, Bob Moorman is also Co-Chairperson of the Films Committee. Their compatibility and effectiveness as a team is particularly evident in this quarter's selection of films. Among the movies their committee has selected, "Missing," "Chariots of Fire," "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," and "On Golden Pond," are just a few of a fine line-up.

Bob is a senior geology major, a member of First Section and his interests are skiing, golf, reading Robert Ludlum novels, playing Botticelli, singing barbershop music and enjoying movies which appeal to more than just one emotion.

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S.G.A. Directory

The Student Government Association is the formal assembly of the student body and is the vital link between the students and the faculty and administration.

The association consists of three groups: the Cabinet, which is comprised of 12 S.G.A. offices; the General Assembly, to which 37 student representatives are elected yearly; and a variety of student representatives who are appointed to faculty, alumni, and trustee committees.

The S.G.A. allocates funds to campus organizations for programming purposes, co-publishes the bi-weekly activities bulletin *Potpourri* with the Student Activities Board, produces the New Student Directory, provides summer storage for student possessions, operates a bus shuttle to and from the Cleveland Hopkins Airport at the beginning and end of every quarter, and addresses campus concerns.

Monica Bowin

Monica Bowin, president of the Student Government Association, presides over the meetings of both the S.G.A. Cabinet and General Assembly. She is a senior with a double-major in English and theatre, and she hails from Randolph, Vermont.

As S.G.A. president, Monica also serves as a member of Campus Council and as the official student representative to faculty, alumni and trustees.

She is an ex-officio member of all S.G.A. committees, and her duties include appointing *Potpourri* and New Student Directory editors, student members to the Judicial Board, student representatives to the Alumni Board, and student observers to four trustee committees.

Last year Monica served as chairperson of the S.G.A. Financial Affairs Committee.



Student Government Association

Rose Weiler

Rose Weiler, a senior business economics/international relations major from Crookston, Minnesota, serves as vice-president of the Student Government Association.

As vice-president, Rose's duties include attending all faculty meetings, appointing student representatives (who comprise the S.G.A. Educational Affairs Committee, which she chairs) to faculty committees, representing students on the faculty Educational Policy Committee, serving as a member of Campus Council, and acting as a liaison between the S.G.A. Educational Affairs Committee and the college's Vice-President for Academic Affairs.

Beth Novak

The position of S.G.A. corresponding secretary is filled when student representatives elect a

nominated candidate from the floor of the General Assembly during the eighth week of winter quarter; this year, Beth Novak fills that position.

Beth is a junior English major from Allendale, New Jersey, who is the Judicial Board secretary and a member of the S.G.A. Educational Affairs Committee.

As corresponding secretary, Beth's responsibilities include communicating with other colleges and universities about student, governmental concerns and keeping the Wooster student body informed about S.G.A. activities.

Kelly Mortensen

Kelly Mortensen is a senior English major from Sharpville, Pennsylvania and serves as secretary for the S.G.A.

She is responsible for keeping permanent records of all official sessions of the Cabinet and the General Assembly and for communicating those records to the student body.

She works as a general office manager for the Student Government Association and chairs the S.G.A. Membership Committee, which maintains the membership of the General Assembly.

Libby Black

Libby Black is a senior economics major from Mansfield, Ohio. She was elected as the S.G.A. Social Concerns Committee chairperson last spring in a special election; the committee itself was formed with the ratification of a new S.G.A. Constitution in the regular 1982 election.

The Social Concerns Committee (SCC) primarily deals with social concerns on campus, but at times it does take action on more general student concerns and world issues. For example, last quarter, the SCC assisted with room draw and sponsored a successful letter-writing campaign to members of Congress about the future of financial aid.

A major project slated for this year is the formation of an umbrella support group (called US) for student organizations. Libby encourages anyone interested in working on the project to contact her or to visit the S.G.A. office (next to CPPS) in Lowry.

Pat Youngberg

The position of S.G.A. treasurer is held by Pat Youngberg, a junior from Barrington, Illinois, who is majoring in business economics.

Pat is responsible for recording all financial transactions of the Student Government Association as well as handling the allocation of S.G.A. funds to small campus groups and organizations.

As treasurer, she is a standing member of the S.G.A. Financial Affairs Committee and works in conjunction with that committee in preparing the S.G.A. budget each spring for the following school year.

Jenny Dean

The primary purpose of the Financial Affairs Committee of the Student Government Association is to allocate S.G.A. monies to organizations on campus.

The committee distributes approximately \$3,200 to a variety of groups and individuals each quarter, all of whom request financial assistance for programming from either the General or Professional Travel funds.

The General Fund (\$3,000 per quarter) is used strictly for campus programming purposes; the Professional Travel fund monies (\$200 per quarter) are used to help individuals and groups cut the costs they incur when participating in educational trips and conferences.

Committee membership is limited to General Assembly representatives, the S.G.A. treasurer, and the chairperson, Jenny Dean. Jenny is a junior art major who is working towards secondary education certification.

Susan Clydesdale

The Student Services and Special Projects Committee (S.S. & S.P.) of the Student Government Association is responsible for a number of projects including student summer storage, the beginning- and end-of-quarter bus services to the Cleveland Hopkins Airport, and student government general elections, which take place during winter quarter.

Committee membership is comprised of General Assembly representatives and volunteers from the student body.

This year the S.S. & S.P. Committee is chaired by Susan Clydesdale; Sue, a sophomore, was elected last quarter as a freshman, and hails from Circleville, Ohio. She is currently considering a major in social welfare.

Campus Council

Campus Council is an organization comprised of students, faculty, and representatives of the administration which has unlimited power to initiate, discuss and formulate recommendations with regard to social functions, student conduct, student activities, and chartered organizations.

The organization is also charged with the responsibility of allocating and overseeing funds allocated by the College for use by chartered student organizations.

Tom Van Cleef

Tom Van Cleef, chairperson of Campus Council, is a senior political science major from Pittsburgh.

He was chairperson of the Judicial Board during his sophomore and junior years and was elected to Campus Council as a member-at-large during winter quarter last year.

As chairperson, Tom organizes and coordinates all meetings of Campus Council and is responsible for publicizing all decisions adopted by the organization. He also acts as a liaison to the president and trustees of the College on Council's behalf, and serves as a member of the S.G.A. Cabinet.

Krystin Buckey

Krystin Buckey, a senior political science major from Alliance, Ohio, is one of three Campus Council members-at-large.

She served on Campus Council for two years prior to her present term — first as vice-president, and then as president, of the Student Government Association.

As a member-at-large, Krystin represents the views of the student body in Campus Council; she is also a member of the Campus Council budget committee and serves on the Cabinet of the Student Government Association.

John Murphy

John Murphy, who is the third Campus Council member-at-large, is a junior from Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey.

John serves as chairperson of the Campus Council Initiation Week Committee, which is the body responsible for ensuring that Initiation Week activities comply with Campus Council regulations.

He is a history major, chairperson of the Judicial Board, and also serves as a member of the S.G.A. Cabinet.

S.A.B.

Continued from Page 9

Mary Marsinek

As the Chairperson of the Short Courses Committee, Mary is responsible for planning the schedule of mini-classes the Student Activities Board offers each quarter.

This quarter, with such course offerings as "Basic Car Repair," "Calligraphy," "Musical Movements," "Assertiveness Training," and "Beginning Juggling" as well as many others, Mary, with the help of her committee, has compiled the largest number of courses ever offered by S.A.B. in one quarter.

As a senior chemistry major from Brunswick, Ohio, Mary has also been involved with the Chemistry Club and the Student Health Advisory Board (SHAB). She served as an officer in both organizations.

Her goal is to enter some aspect of medicine possibly as a physician or physical therapist.

Lacy Wallace

A senior from Akron, Ohio majoring in both political science and Black Studies, Lacy Wallace recently assumed his responsibilities with the Special Events Committee at the end of spring quarter.

Fall quarter will be an especially busy one for him as he is in charge of organizing Homecoming Weekend which is October 8-10 and advance planning for events during winter and spring quarters.

Lacy enjoys working with people and has been involved in other student organizations such as the Black Students Organization in which he has served as vice-president.

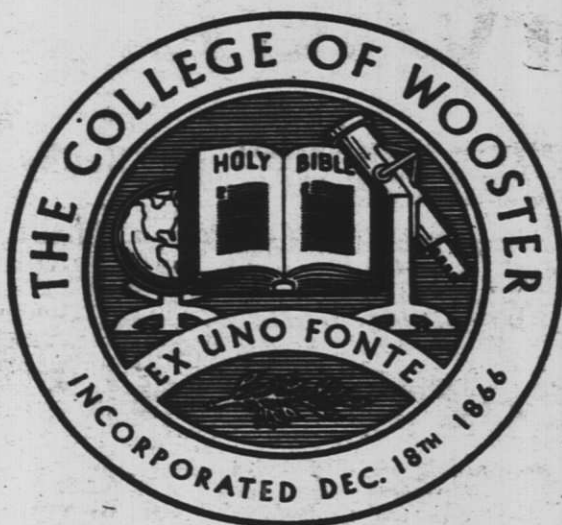
After graduation, Lacy plans to attend law school and would someday like to serve as a congressional representative and work as a special advisor on foreign affairs.

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Here At Wooster

BY SUSAN FIGGE

Why "cultural events" at Wooster?

Because "entertainment" can be stimulating and substantive...

Because "culture" can be entertaining...

Because co-curricular programs define and deepen knowledge and understanding in ways not always possible in our largely discipline bound, necessarily limited classroom experience...

Because all of us fall into routines of courses and classes, committees, papers and exams, forgetting that which is important in the face of that which is urgent...

Because we need wide open windows on our Wooster world...

Last year a young high school friend reported excitedly that she had "nuked" her opponent in tennis. Do words like "megaton," "firestorm," "vaporization," and "holocaust" no longer move us? Does "nuclear exchange," as Robert Jay Lifton suggests, sound like the exchange of gifts?

The Second Wooster Peacemaking Symposium (Sept. 1-Oct. 2) will confront the reality behind the language. But the symposium offers more than the opportunity to hear again the frightening facts. The emphasis on the analysis and expertise of speakers and workshop leaders from as far away as Africa and Western Europe, whose practical experience of peacemaking is as varied as their political convictions.

And who should better and hear

respond than we — students and faculty — moving together toward clearer thinking about critical issues, toward more precise use of language, toward analytical and technical skills, toward creativity in all the arts? We have the tools, the opportunity and finally the responsibility to work for biological and cultural survival. The Peacemaking Symposium offers one place to begin. Other fall events are opportunities to continue: embedded in the fall schedule is a multi-faceted mini curriculum on peace.

Betty Williams, Nobel Laureate and co-organizer of the Peace Movement in Northern Ireland will be on campus Oct. 14.

"Search for Peace in the Near East" brings Riah Abu-El Assal, Anglican priest and Arab living in Israel to campus as Morris Lecturer on Oct. 21.

Obstructions to peace — population growth and resource depletion — will be the focus of Nafis Sadik's convocation on Oct. 21. Dr. Sadik is Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations. She will be on campus in connection with world population day.

John C. Bennett, Professor Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, will consider responsible uses of American power in the Lincoln Chair Inaugural Lecture on Nov. 8.

And finally Beth Irwin Lewis, Adjunct Professor of Art, will deal with the failure of German intellectuals and artists to accept their political responsibility in the 20's and 30's — a theme that continues to engage all of us involved in the educational enterprise.

Pre-Law Day Scheduled

From Cleveland State Press Services

The Annual Northeastern Ohio Pre-Law Day will be held on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1982, at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, Cleveland State University, from 9 a.m. until noon. Information will be provided about the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), financial aid, and various curricular programs at many different law colleges. Representatives from the nine Ohio law schools and about 20 other law schools across the United States are expected to attend, as they

have since Pre-Law Day began at CSU in 1978.

Pre-Law Day is an excellent opportunity to learn a great deal about a career in law, as well as about specific programs at various law colleges around the country. Hundreds of persons attend every year. It is free and open to all interested persons. You may come at any time between 9 a.m. and noon. Parking is available in University lots adjacent to Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, which is located at Euclid Avenue and East 18th Street.

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By calling ahead, you can be sure the restaurant is open . . . the store has what you want . . . or the friend you want to visit is home — before you waste time, gas and money on an unnecessary trip. On the average, you waste about a dollar's worth of gas on every unnecessary trip —

and just two wasted trips a week can cost you more than \$100 worth of gas a year.

Saving energy is easier than you think, and with the rising energy costs we're facing today, it's never been more important. So the next time you pick up your car keys and head for the door, ask yourself whether a phone call could save you the trip — and the wasted gas.

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<p>Free</p> <p>With the purchase of any two Seafood Dinners receive one Seafood Dinner of same or lesser value.</p> <p>ONE COUPON PER CHECK Offer expires Dec. 31, 1982</p>	<p>Free</p> <p>With the purchase of any Dinner over \$4.00 value receive an Ice Cream Sundae.</p> <p>ONE COUPON PER CHECK Offer expires Dec. 31, 1982</p>
<p>Free</p> <p>With the purchase of any Dinner Special receive a Large Drink.</p> <p>ONE COUPON PER CHECK Offer expires Dec. 31, 1982</p>	<p>Free</p> <p>This coupon good for \$1.00 off any Dinner over \$4.00 value.</p> <p>ONE COUPON PER CHECK Offer expires Dec. 31, 1982</p>

THE WOOSTER VOICE

Current Affairs Supplement

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WOOSTER, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1981

My assignment from editor Tim Spence brought some pain. I, when approached, clamored for the right to make snide comments about Reaganomics on the theory that great disasters are easy to write about. But Spence denied the request on the strange argument that economists should write about the economy. So I have to make sense of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy, something which has puzzled far greater minds than mine. Even Alexander Haig was not up to the task. Only "Doonesbury" has broken through, because something simple can be compressed into four spaces and the Reagan style in foreign policy is above all of one simplicity. But simplicity in foreign policy is not a virtue.

Not too long ago the College of Wooster required its students to attend "daily Chapel," a term which encompassed 20-minute programs ranging from pop music to impenetrable talks on the importance of the liberal arts, with only infrequent nods to religious topics. Amid the clutter the usual opening session always stood out. For a number of years my colleague in the history department and now emeritus Professor of History, Eileen Dunham, surveyed major world events that had occurred while the faculty and students went about their summer chores. Professor Dunham's talk was always a tour de force of great learning as well as an artful condensation that missed little of significance. Only a fool would attempt fully what Dunham succeeded so brilliantly doing. But her approach does offer a model to use in a limited way to assess the Regan style in foreign policy.

Three major events — two confusing and the other two often crystal clear — dominated Reagan's summer. Al Haig in late June resigned as Secretary of State amid charges of conflict and confusion at the upper levels of the administration, and was replaced by George Shultz. In June, Reagan went to Europe and appeared to have accepted the European-Russian gas-pipeline connection. In July and August, he has spoken violently against it, using shifting arguments and actually using economic sanctions against our allies. Finally, in July and August, Ronald Reagan had to create an American response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent seizure of West Beirut.

Haig, the shadowy eminence in the last days of the Nixon presidency and later an aggressive N.A.T.O. commander, turned out to be incompatible with the California Bunch. He thought he was Secretary of State. Wonder of all wonders, by Haig's leaving point, Washington loose talk had him portrayed as a closet realist and an ardent champion of restraint in cold war policy, if not rhetoric. But Haig's resignation letter, though sharp and irritated in tone, gave no specifics of disagreement in the oval office, and his widely publicized \$20,000 speech to the American Bar Association was one of sophomoric generalization. Why did Haig leave? Personal clashes with Reagan? Bitter infighting with

R.R.'s 'Klutzy' Summer

James A. Hodges

the former Reagan aid and California judge turned world expert, William Clark? Pique at being ignored over the Soviet pipeline issue? All burning questions in early July. But as the summer green turned brown, questions that have become ancient history.

The good, gray Shultz, fresh from a vice presidency of a construction company, has a nice Calvin Coolidge touch. He seldom says anything and when he does it appears mundane and obvious. Reporters inform us that he has ideas and points of view but, unlike the naughty Haig, he is a team player and will take his defeats quietly. Does this mean that Ronald Reagan now makes his own foreign policy on a day-to-day basis or that William Clark has turned into the Kissinger of the Reagan years? Or do whole groups of advisors sit around the shiny conference tables at the White House and figure out what to do as the State Department pours the cablegrams in? Haig's departure has not ended but has actually sharpened the debate about the nature of decision making on foreign policy in the Reagan White House.

Reagan's assault on the Atlantic Alliance, though devoid of eye-catching drama, certainly constitutes a major summer happening. The continuing Reagan attempt to force Western Europe to abandon the already contracted pipeline remains confusing as to why and just downright silly. Did he promise something in June, acceptance of the line, and then on return to Washington repudiate his acceptance? Is there really a difference between the United States' profitable agricultural sells to the Russians and Europe's attempt to make a pound or a mark or a franc or two in Russian business? Will the Russian Bear grow fat from the pipeline and put the big paw on the European energy future? Such questions agitated the late Reagan summer. Most of us have yawned our way through this little comedy, but diplomatic historians of the long view chart carefully the age and strength of great alliances. The Atlantic Alliance, the framework of the American view of the world, has not been helped by Reagan's klutzy European summer.

For Reagan, whose policy in the Middle East had been one of benign neglect, the Israeli-P.L.O. struggle generated a sharp crisis of leadership, and, if the White House groupies, the press corps, can be believed, a personally irritating one. Nothing seemed to work. Mena-

chem Begin did what he wanted to do. Reagan found himself ignored. Only after Israeli objectives were achieved could the President's man in the Middle East, Habib, be called home and given a medal for something he did not do, the defeat of the woeful P.L.O. and its ejection from Beirut. The story is not played out yet. Reagan's peace plans for the region are really shopworn goods, though acceptable to most Americans. Only the most careful and tedious work of negotiation can bring it to life. Tedious work does not appear to be Reagan's strong suit.

These three major events of the summer do create facts that help to assess the Reagan style of diplomacy. Ronald Reagan, despite the glitter and skill of his TelePropTer speeches, has a feeble grasp of important detail that makes all the difference in diplomatic negotiation. Reagan has yet to demonstrate the kind of knowledge, perception, and breadth of view that the times demand and he has no one around him who meets this requirement. For 20 months he could not be bothered to learn the intricacies of the Middle East and create an agenda that might have avoided the summer's bloodshed in Lebanon. His scatterbrained attempt to the pipeline issue and the shaded nuances of alliance diplomacy has shocked Europeans and Americans alike.

Unless there lurks in the reticent and bureaucratic Shultz more drive than we suspect, the Reagan command appears to be committee-ridden with little cohesive coordination. In their respective memoirs, Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon are slugging it out for the historians' benefit. Kissinger, according to him, was brilliant with a set of strategic goals and methods always at hand. Nixon, according to him, saw the world in clear sets of relations and he used Kissinger as his good and talented foreman, though, of course, he was a trial because his temperament and his tendency to stray from the great Nixon plan. Both, however, make clear that someone was in charge with a policy of change and mystery. So far the foreign policy chapter of any future Reagan memoir would be dull reading, indeed, devoid of any purpose. Old shibboleths rather than new facts dominate the Reagan mind. He has a foreign policy speech, now 20 years old, and he can trot it out impressively, but rhetoric and Reagan's P.R. image as the good and pleasant man will not suffice.

Most of the time we ask too much of presidents when it comes to foreign policy. They are controlled by events, pressures, and social and economic developments far larger than their power to master and push the world their way. But Reagan has not just had a bad summer like George Steinbrenner and the Yankees. He has been consistently bad. Everywhere the Reagan style of neglect, incompetence, and his frightening nothingness has deadened promising openings. In Latin America some thoughtful observers have

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U.S. 'Froze' In 1970's

'Freeze' Would Bar Defense Comeback

George F. Will

I note with regret, but not amazement, that those who are advocating a mutual U.S.-Soviet "freeze" of nuclear arsenals are not like Albert Einstein, who said: "Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler." Simplicity makes the freeze proposal politically attractive, and irresponsible.

In the 1970s, while the Soviets raced ahead, America unilaterally practiced a semi-freeze. It deployed multiple warheads (MIRVs) on some existing missiles, but deployed not a single new ICBM. America deployed not a single new submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) in the 1970s.

Applied to intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the freeze proposal is the Soviet negotiating position: accept the Soviet's 300 SS20s and permit no comparable U.S. missiles. Furthermore, if their general superiority in offensive systems were secured by a freeze, the Soviets could further refine their destabilizing counter-force capabilities.

For example, a freeze would prohibit new SLBMs but not new attack submarines that hunt SLBM submarines. These could eventually give the Soviets a destabilizing capability for destroying the U.S. sea-based deterrent.

A freeze would kill the B1 bomber, but would not inhibit the air defenses by which the Soviets degrade the effectiveness of America's ancient B52s. To try to preserve even a shadow of this leg of the strategic triad, America would have to spend heavily. The B52s "escape time" (the time it takes to get out of range of nuclear effects from incoming missiles) is inferior to the B1s and inadequate to the threat of Soviet SLBMs off the U.S. coast. Therefore, B52s would have to be rebuilt for better escape capability and would have to be more dispersed (B52s can use fewer airfields than B1s, so airfield modernizations would be necessary) at prohibitive cost.

The budgetary impact of a freeze would be modest. Strategic programs — weapons, command, control, communications — account for just 15 percent of the defense budget. The freeze would prevent some procurements, but would make other spending necessary to ameliorate the freeze's destabilizing effects.

(The freeze proposal makes it timely to note that some aspects of existing arms-control agreements are destabilizing. The ban on missile defenses (ABMs) is one example. Another is the ban on new silos. This prevents, for example, deploying any of our permitted number of ICBMs on the south sides of mesas. Given the inherent

limits on ballistic missile trajectories, such basing would make America's land-based deterrent more survivable, and the world safer.)

The proposed freeze would extend to "testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems." But proponents cannot explain how they will provide for verification of, say, a freeze prohibiting improved yields of warheads, or improved throw-weights of missiles, or even new missiles. How, for example, will they verify whether new Soviet cruise missiles are nuclear-armed? Such verification is beyond the capability of our national technical means, and the Soviets will not permit the necessary on-site inspection.

The freeze proposal illustrates the dangerous asymmetry inherent in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations. Such seductively simple panaceas pander to the widespread desire to believe that there can be an easy, cheap escape from the dangers posed by modern physics and the modern Soviet state. In the only superpower where public opinion matters, the freeze proposal will undermine support for modernization of strategic weapons. The argument will be: any new U.S. program will "provoke" the Soviets to reject a freeze.

But the Soviets are serious about arms limitations only when America's ongoing programs compel Soviet seriousness. The Soviets rejected the idea of limits on defensive systems — until the Nixon administration won congressional approval for ABMs. Then the Soviets reversed themselves. However, the fact that congressional support for the ABM was so fragile (a one-vote margin in the Senate) encouraged the Nixon administration to accept a destabilizing result in SALT I: a temporary (five-year) and ineffective restraint on offensive systems, but, effectively, a ban in perpetuity on ABMs.

Proponents of a freeze advertise it as a first step toward President Reagan's more ambitious goal of reductions in force levels. But were the Soviets to agree to a freeze, it would remove the only incentive — ongoing U.S. programs — for the Soviets to negotiate reductions.

The freeze proposal is popular with many who supported, and served in, the previous administration. That administration wasted four precious years killing and retarding U.S. strategic programs, and — not coincidentally — negotiating arms control agreements so imbalanced and porous that a Democratic-controlled Senate would not ratify them. The freeze proposal is another example of posturing and wasted motion that the world can ill afford.

1982, *The Washington Post Company*, reprinted with permission.

Under Reagan, America Takes A Leading Role

Warren Seidel

Foreign Policy Setbacks

In mid-1982, Haig, feeling that his usefulness to the Reagan team had come to an end, resigned his position and was replaced by former Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz. Only minor differences exist between the outlooks of Haig and Shultz and there have been no major changes in foreign policy objectives since Shultz took office.

During his first year in office, Reagan's conduct of foreign policy was also hampered by controversies surrounding National Security Advisor Richard Allen, CIA Director William Colby and Deputy Secretary of State William Clark.

The rivalry between Allen and Haig was in the headlines much of the year. Allen was forced to resign in 1982 after allegations of wrong doing on his part concerning Japanese journalists, despite having been cleared of illegal and unethical conduct by the Justice Department.

Casey got into political hot water because of questionable financial activities before he became CIA director. The Senate Intelligence Committee later cleared Casey of all allegations leveled against him.

Because of a limited knowledge of foreign affairs, Clark at first seemed an embarrassing choice for Deputy Secretary of State. However, he quickly became a capable manager of the State Department bureaucracy and acted as an effective liaison between the State Department and the White House.

Clark later replaced Allen as National Security Advisor and has done valuable work in that position.

Carter Rebuffed

From early on, the Reagan Administration abandoned many of the major foreign policy ideals of the Carter Administration. Instead of withholding aid to anti-communist authoritarian governments with questionable human rights records, the Reagan Administration sought to promote human rights through a policy of quiet diplomacy. Reagan planned to offer economic incentives to promote liberty and justice in those nations whose leaders recognized the Soviet threat.

The President believes that internal changes in many authoritarian countries will occur only over long periods of time and during that time we should not abandon our allies merely because their elections have been no more honest than ours have sometimes been in places like Boston or Chicago.

Soviets Pose Threat

The Administration's foreign policy was shaped in large part by its perception of the threat posed to the United States by the Soviet Union. In one of his first speeches, the President stated that he firmly believed that the goal of the Soviets was world domination.

The Reagan Administration advocates an economic strategy aimed at forcing political changes in Russia. By dangling the carrot of economic gains in front of the Soviet Union, the President hopes to entice Russia into improving its human rights record and into restricting its expansionist foreign policy. Unlike his predecessor, President Reagan will not allow detente to become a one-way street for Soviet gains.

Initially the Administration approved the sale of pipeline technology to the Soviets for the construction of the trans-Siberia pipeline, but this was cancelled following Soviet involvement in Poland.

The refusal of the Commerce Department to issue export licenses for parts vital to the pipeline has caused a rift between the U.S. and its European allies. But this is one case where the President insists that Europe must support America. The President will not tolerate Western Europe paying for the Soviet military buildup through the purchase of Soviet natural gas.

President Reagan also kept one of his campaign promises by lifting the grain embargo against Russia — the most severe sanction that President Carter had imposed for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Reagan's Zero Option

In a November, 1981 speech the President offered to cancel plans to deploy U.S. intermediate-range cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe if the Soviets would dismantle medium and intermediate range missiles they already had aimed at Europe.

Reagan's arms control speech came just before scheduled U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on the reduction of theatre nuclear forces. However, efforts at negotiation were severely hampered following the Soviet involvement in the imposition of martial law in Poland in an attempt to halt the increasing popularity of the independent Polish labor party "Solidarity." The continuing crisis in Poland has been a major source of friction between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

On several occasions President Reagan offered the Soviet Union generous arms control proposals that were genuinely bold and imaginative. The proposals would have gone a long way toward reducing the burdens and dangers of nuclear armaments. On each occasion however, the Soviets rejected the proposals. The proposals were fair and equitable. No one can honestly doubt the seriousness of the Administration's desire to control nuclear weapons.

However, the Reagan Administration refused to seek an agreement for its own sake. Time and time again the Soviet Union offered proposals that fell far short of what Reagan was offering.

In addition, the President rejected the Nuclear Freeze proposal because it is the enemy of negotiation and reduction. The Freeze concept in its original form was also rejected by the House of Representatives. If the United States were to agree to a freeze of the current situation, it would eliminate any

incentive that the Soviet Union has to engage in reduction negotiations.

Central American Conflicts

The tiny, war-torn Central American country of El Salvador was in the news throughout Reagan's first year in office. Just before Reagan assumed office, leftist guerrillas mounted a "final offensive" in an attempt to topple the embattered centrist junta in power. Because of a lack of support from the people of El Salvador, this effort was a dismal failure. The guerrillas called for a general strike against the government and an uprising among the peasants. Neither the strike nor the uprising occurred.

The Reagan Administration decided to "draw the line" against communist expansionism in El Salvador. In Latin and South America the Reagan Administration sought to redefine the Monroe Doctrine. Any Soviet interference in this region would bring more than a diplomatic protest.

In El Salvador, an election which even the most vocal critics of the Administration's policy had to concede was fair and impartial, was held in spite of a cowardly effort by leftists who opposed the election to discourage people from voting through the use of terror and murder. Under Reagan, the United States will not allow a small minority to shoot their way into the government.

There was an astonishingly large turnout for the election and the people expressed their support for the U.S. backed centrist government. After the election, the Administration conclusively showed that progress was being made in the area of human rights in El Salvador, prompting Congress to approve increased aid for that country.

Contrary to the ominous foreboding of many liberal critics of the Reagan Administration, El Salvador has not become another "Vietnam" for this country nor have any American troops been sent to fight in El Salvador. The chances of America becoming involved militarily in El Salvador in the future are almost nonexistent.

President Reagan also became more forceful with Cuba and Nicaragua, warning both to stop aiding leftists in El Salvador. The Administration has made it clear that it will not tolerate any Soviet interference in America's own backyard.

Mid-East Turmoil

The Middle East continued to be a region in considerable turmoil. The Reagan Administration inherited the continuing conflict between the Arabs and Israelis. However, the President also perceived the Soviet Union as a major threat to security in that region. The President's major aim in the Middle East was to try to form a "strategic consensus" among Middle Eastern nations against the Soviet threat. This in turn would hopefully facilitate progress in resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute. The Administration also recognizes the importance of strengthened ties with the Arabs to America's own security interests.

President Reagan's major triumph in the Middle East in 1981 came with the approval by Congress of the suggestion first raised in the Carter Administration to sell five sophisticated AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. The AWACS sale had become the most visible symbol of Reagan's efforts at promoting a Middle East strategic consensus.

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In November, 1980, Ronald Reagan, running on a platform calling for the gaining of renewed respect for America, was elected President of the United States. Foreign respect for America had plummeted drastically in the years following the debacle in Vietnam and Ronald Reagan fully intended to reverse this decline.

The Reagan Administration entered office vowing to get tough with America's adversaries, most notably the Soviet Union. By using strong rhetoric and backing it up with increased defense spending, the Reagan Administration has kept its promise to restore American prestige and respect in the world. The president refuses to allow America to become a second-rate power.

From the beginning the rest of the world seemed to take the new president seriously. After a long and humiliating stalemate in Iran, the American hostages were released only hours before Reagan was to be sworn into office.

Credible Job Done

Throughout much of Reagan's first year in office, foreign affairs were forced to take a backseat to economic and domestic affairs. Thus, the Administration was initially forced to react to events and developments without detailed policies in place. Despite this, the Administration did a credible job in the field of diplomacy while policies were emerging and developing.

To lead his foreign policy team, the president chose former NATO commander Alexander M. Haig as his Secretary of State. Despite his controversial nature, Haig proved to be an internationalist who could adopt a diplomatic approach. Haig's performance in delicate situations and his expertise on foreign affairs made him an invaluable member of the Reagan team.

Reagan's Foreign Policy is 'Klutzy'

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seen the possibility of a Cuban-American settlement go slack. El Salvador, Reagan's first self-proclaimed crisis, simmers along, sometimes even forgotten by the previously outraged president. Only an unimaginative and ill-funded Caribbean economic plan has been offered. In Africa, Reagan's drive to avoid irritating white South Africa, who in some strange way he sees as a bulwark against Russia, hampers United States' policy throughout black Africa. In Asia, he came dangerously close to wrecking Nixon's great hope for historical rehabilitation — the China opening. His stubborn, go-to-the-brink Taiwan policy, only changed at the last moment (to the chagrin of his right wing allies), could have upset the hard-won stability of the Pacific basin.

The Reagan style in the important nexus of foreign policy and defense policy has created economic and policy nonsense. Reagan came to the table of defense not looking for the new weight-conscious cuisine. Please, he wants regular heavy beer and meat and potatoes. Do not spare the gravy. By '85, the defense budget of over 300 billion dollars will suffocate the already struggling economy. The Reagan style of simplicity asks for more and more. He has not done the critical thinking of what kind of defense for what kind of policy and at what cost to the nation's other goals.

But style is not everything. Reagan's ability to reduce things to the very simple common denominator and to rally Americans by pushing the button of pride and nationalism are widely admired by many. An ardent Reaganite could review Reagan's summer and find nothing but success and skill. Haig, the bad team player, was cut well before his option year by a courageous coach. Out of the rubble of West Beirut, the president has fashioned a new agenda for Middle East peace. And in West Europe he sent a strong message of leadership to a

der Truman as well, presidents have attempted to use American resources, however timidly, to help other people face the old enemies of hunger, disease, and poverty. But Reagan in his search for Hollywood simplicity has rekindled Cold War rhetoric. Reagan introduces foreign policy like he did Death Valley Days. A few words on the story line and he ambles off-camera. His policy line is clear. The Russians are the source of all the world's problems and every foreign policy issue or problem must fit that particular belief. No complexities — no world riven by religion, by sharply varied social cultures, by rich and poor — only one divided by Captain America and the villain Moscow.

Since the 1950s the basic foreign policy of the country has not changed. Three Republican president — Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford — and three Democratic presidents — Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter — all had different styles and the particular circumstances of the foreign policy issues widely differed. But they all believed the Cold War was dangerous and called for restraint and talk, talk, talk. So far Reagan has not given any sense that the shape and nature of the Cold War can be dangerous to your health. He wants to win it! That is one victory we might not live to enjoy.

Since Eisenhower, American presidents, informed and fearful of the nuclear balance of terror, have sought to change the nature and direction of the Cold War — direct Soviet-American confrontation. Since Eisenhower, and actually un-



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U.S. Takes A Leading Role In International Affairs

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U.S.-Israeli Ties

U.S. relations with its most important ally in the Middle East, Israel, declined after the AWACS sale. But a shock wave hit the relationship when Israel dispatched U.S.-made F-16 fighters to bomb a nuclear reactor in Iraq.

President Reagan responded to this raid by delaying the delivery of four additional F-16s already purchased by Israel. Later, the delivery of six additional warplanes was delayed after Israel bombed PLO headquarters in Beirut, killing more than 200 civilians. In both cases the planes were delivered after Israel adequately proved that the raids were for defensive purposes only.

In May, 1982, the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in an attempt to drive the PLO from its borders. The fighting continued through the summer as Presidential Envoy Philip Habib sought desperately to arrange a truce between the warring parties.

In late August the besieged PLO could no longer hold out against the powerful Israeli Army and was finally forced to capitulate. The PLO was dispersed to various Arab countries as part of the peace settlement, thus eliminating it as a threat to Israel's security for the near future.

'The Fresh Start'

While the PLO was evacuated, Lebanon, President Reagan announced his "Fresh Start" program for the Middle East. The Fresh Start program, according to former President Carter, is not in opposition to the Camp David accords, which had become the major framework for peace in the Middle East. Rather the new program gives needed impetus to state-mated negotiations.

The President believes that the Palestinians who live in the West Bank and Gaza should govern themselves in association with Jordan, not in an independent state, at least for the time being. At the same time the U.S. will not support annexation and permanent control of the West Bank and Gaza by Israel. Despite this, the U.S. commitment to Israel's security remains ironclad.

Under the Fresh Start program the U.S. hopes to entice moderate Arab states into recognizing Israel. In addition, the U.S. will not permit the PLO to participate in any negotiations until that organization officially recognizes Israel's right to exist, pursuant to numerous U.N. resolutions.

The Falkland's Crisis

The crisis between Great Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands placed the U.S. in a very delicate situation. Great Britain is America's closest and most trusted ally. However, the Reagan Administration had hoped that a strengthening of ties with Argentina would lead to improved relations with countries throughout Latin and South America.

When war between the two countries erupted after desperate American attempts at negotiation failed, the U.S. chose to back Great Brit-

ain. This appears to have been the correct and logical choice. The Falklands obviously belonged to Britain and the Administration sought to keep the unity of the Western alliance. Also, America's standing in Latin America does not appear to have been irreparably damaged, despite the U.S. support of Great Britain.

Reagan's China Card

During the presidency of Jimmy Carter, the U.S. recognized Mainland China and renounced diplomatic ties with Taiwan. President Reagan believes that the continued development of America's relationship with the People's Republic of China is of great importance.

However, the Administration is not yet ready to completely sever all ties with Taiwan, a trusted ally and friend for over three decades. The Administration is committed to selling any arms deemed necessary for the defense of Taiwan to that country, although the Administration does plan to gradually reduce arms shipments to Taiwan.

President Reagan is committed to supporting the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972 which acknowledge that there is only one China but how that is to be resolved is fundamentally up to the Chinese.

Currently the Administration is seeking to strike a balance between continued arms delivery to Taiwan and improved relations with Peking. The Administration believes that the solution to the China problem is long-term in nature.

Reagan A Success

The Administration has basically succeeded in its attempt to increase American strength and resolve throughout the world. President Reagan will not allow this country to be pushed around as it was under President Carter.

Free people everywhere can once again look to America as a pillar of strength and harbinger of freedom against communist tyranny and expansionism.

In addition, while strengthening America's military and diplomatic machines, the Reagan Administration has kept America at peace, contrary to the ominous liberal warnings about the hawkishness of Ronald Reagan and the certainty of nuclear war under his leadership.

The United States is the leader of the free world and under the presidency of Ronald Reagan America is finally beginning to act like a leader again.

Mr. Seidel, a junior business major, is a frequent contributor to the Voice, and president of Wooster's College Republican Club.

Fiscal Policy Analyzed

Barbara Burnell

The cornerstone of the Reagan Administration's fiscal policy is the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which cuts personal taxes by 25 percent over three years and provides a host of tax incentives for corporate investment. Since the Reagan administration thinks this Act, especially the personal tax cut, is so important to the nation, it is logical to ask whether it will, indeed, bring about economic recovery. If there is economic recovery, who benefits? What will the effects of this "tax recovery act," coupled with social programs cuts mandated by them and by massive defense buildups, be?

Reagan's economic recovery program was initially based on supply-side economics, a set of simplistic theories which assert that high taxes on individuals and corporations constitute disincentives to work, save and invest; thus, according to supply-side economists, by cutting taxes, incentives to provide productive factors will increase. The economy will respond, making it possible to collect greater tax revenues at lower tax rates. The Reagan administration initially embraced the supply-side philosophy probably largely for political reasons. First, it is consistent, except in its most extreme form, with the ideology of limited government espoused by Reagan. Second, it can generate politically popular economic forecasts of simultaneously lower inflation, lower unemployment and rapid economic growth and balanced budgets.

However, the Reagan administra-

tion has moved away from the supply-side school in recent months, for two reasons. First, the performance of the economy has indicated that it is not possible to lower inflation and unemployment simultaneously with supply-side policies, at least in the short run, indeed, inflation has been decreased only at the expense of increasing unemployment to the highest levels since the 1930's. Second, the three-year tax cut, coupled with high interest rates and increases in defense spending produced intolerable budget deficits. These deficits resulted in the recent passage of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act — a bill that increases taxes by \$98 billion over the next three years and can hardly be said to be consistent with supply-side economics.

But, aside from this recent about-face on tax policy, the Reagan administration still believes in the eventual success of the three-year tax cut. Will it promote economic recovery? And if so, for whom? The individual tax cut is heavily slanted in favor of upper-income individuals. By 1984, when the tax cut is scheduled to become fully effective, the average tax reduction for taxpayer in the \$5,000-10,000 income class is only \$130 annually while for those in the \$50,000-100,000 income class it is \$3805. Clearly a very small portion of the income tax burden relief accrues to lower-income families.

In addition, the personal income tax cut tells only part of the story. There are increases in social security taxes scheduled by 1984 and, at least until 1985, inflation will con-

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'Eureka Plan' Seeks To Reduce Weapons

BY WALTER LAMMI

Public Research, Syndicated, 1982

In his May 9 commencement address to the students of Eureka College, President Reagan put forward his plan for a reduction in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

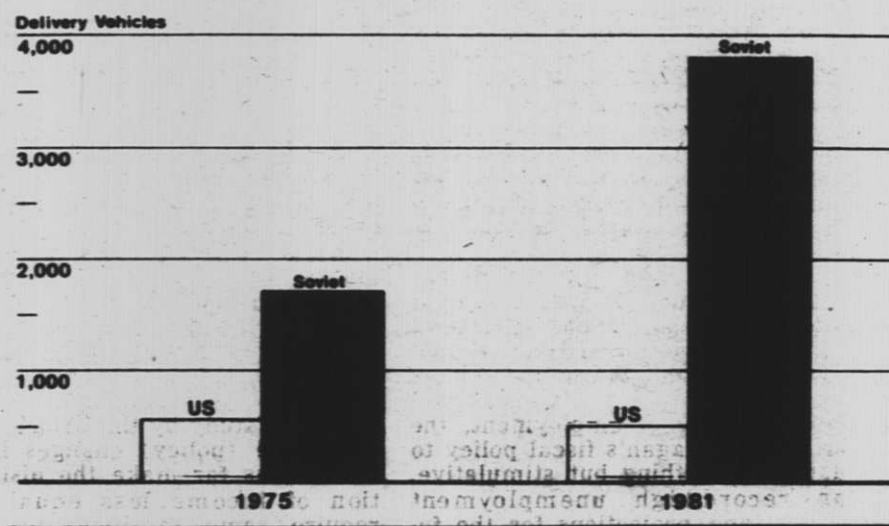
The "Eureka Plan" consists of two parts. The first calls for a one-third reduction in the number of strategic warheads deployed by both sides and an unspecified reduction in the number of missiles deployed by the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

spectable, but more consistent, plan: unilateral disarmament. One suspects that somewhere in the heart of every fervent bilateral freeze proponent lurks an unspoken but equally fervent desire for us to go ahead and do the job on our own. This suspicion would be hard to prove through opinion polls, since most people would deny it, but it is easy to argue in terms of political logic.

The basic moral imperative is to do something — anything — to stop nuclear arms. Unilateral disarmament looks too much like surrender

Courtesy Young Americans for Freedom, Sterling, Virginia

Balance of Comparable US and Soviet Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces



The second part of the Plan calls for a reduction in the lifting power or "throw-weight" of deployed missiles. This reduction would serve to limit the number of warheads each side could deploy after part one of the plan had been implemented.

Overall, the Eureka Plan is designed to effect a reconfiguration in the strategic arsenals of the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The objective is to create the conditions under which both sides could be certain that they possessed an assured second strike capability. To be sure, the Soviets will be called upon to sacrifice more of their strategic arsenal than will the U.S. But the size of the change the Soviets would be required to make is an accurate reflection of the margin of superiority over the U.S. that they now enjoy.

Despite the fact that the President's plan would result in a mutual and balanced reduction in strategic arms, it is not likely to gain the approval of those who have been supporting a bilateral nuclear weapons freeze between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

The reason for this is that the movement for a bilateral freeze took shape from a specific demand: Stop all of this nuclear madness now. However, the insistence that both sides freeze their weapons procurement is not a necessary part of this demand. In fact it is a weak link, since it runs immediately into the elementary political problem, that bilateralism cannot be unilaterally decreed.

On its face the freeze seems ingenious. But it is, in fact, disingenuous. It is nothing more than a respectable cloak for a less re-

to command wide public acceptance. Bilateral freezing will be difficult to be sure, so the logic goes, but the difficulties cannot be inseparable if we have the will to overcome them.

At this point, however, the bilateral freeze argument gets into trouble. The major difficulties concern strategy, verification, and political responsiveness.

The bilateral freeze movement has a very good chance of influencing American strategy, perhaps decisively, because our political system is responsive (eventually) to public pressure. However, whether it can influence Soviet thinking for the better depends entirely on how the American position fits with Soviet plans and goals. In order to know this — in order to make the policy fit — we have to know what Soviet plans and goals are. In other words we have to study and take careful account of Soviet military and political strategy.

Bilateralists resist delving into strategy, Soviet and American alike, because they see the exercise as a cold and inhumane numbers game. They are right. Unfortunately, if we are really interested in human survival it is not enough to have humane interests and good intentions. We need plans that will work, and it is obvious that they are much more likely to work if they have been tailored to the geopolitical situation of the world as it is here and now. There is no way, as long as one is genuinely committed to a bilateral approach, to avoid thinking about strategy.

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tinue to push taxpayers into higher marginal tax brackets even if their pre-tax real incomes have not increased. The net effect will be an actual tax increase for families earning less than \$15,000 a year, very modest cuts of between 1.5% and 7.6% for those making between \$15,000 and \$50,000 and cuts ranging from 9.7% to 17.6% for those making over \$50,000. Thus, if the personal tax cut is to stimulate the economy, it will have to result in a considerable increase in saving and investment by those in the top income groups. Theoretically this is possible, since it is people in the upper income groups that do most of the saving, but as yet this increase has not materialized.

The question of how much taxes are really reduced is complicated even further by Reagan's "New Federalism." Although the final form of the relationship between federal state and local governments has not yet been decided upon, there will definitely be cuts in Federal aid to states and localities and turning over of previously Federally-run programs to the states. Whatever the final form of the New Federalism, the result will undoubtedly be higher state and local taxes in many cases. Ohio is an excellent example — since Reagan took office, the sales tax has been increased twice and the income tax has been temporarily increased by 50%.

It appears, then, that the idea of substantial cuts in taxes to stimulate the economy has not been realized for the majority of taxpayers. What about the impact of the budget side of Reagan's fiscal policy? In terms of employment, the effects of Reagan's fiscal policy to date are anything but stimulative, as record-high unemployment shows, and projections for the future indicate a further loss in jobs as a result of cuts in Federal programs. Estimates made on the basis of figures published by the Office of Management and Budget indicate that Reagan's budget cuts result in direct job losses in 1982 of over one million and in 1983 of over 700,000. Many of these losses are

Reagan's Fiscal Policy

attributable to cuts in public employment programs such as CETA and Job Corps, but many others are tied to cuts in programs designed to maintain the nation's infrastructure, such as highways, mass transit and railroads.

'(T)he performance of the economy had indicated that it is not possible to lower inflation and unemployment simultaneously with supply-side policies ...'

Thus, it appears doubtful at best that the Reagan administration's fiscal policies will have the desired stimulative impact, at least in the foreseeable future. To make matters worse, Reagan's fiscal programs abound with inequities, which stem from three sources: (1) the tax cut, (2) the New Federalism and (3) the budget cuts.

It has already been noted that the personal income tax cut is heavily slanted in favor of higher-income taxpayers. According to a recently published study by the Urban Institute, "the (policy) changes introduced thus far make the distribution of income less equal and require some sacrifices by low-income families while granting large tax cuts to high income families."

Reagan's proposed new Federalism, which is estimated to cost the states \$17 billion in Fiscal year 1984, also introduces inequities. In the process of turning over Federal programs to states and localities,

disparities in the level of funding of these programs in different states will inevitably be created. To the extent that states and localities raise taxes in an effort to maintain the programs, the poor and middle income taxpayers will be hit especially hard, since the likely sources of revenue — sales and property taxes — constitute a heavy burden for these families. The Urban Institute study concludes that "the administration's policies will widen economic fiscal disparities between wealthy and growing states, on the one hand, and less affluent and economically vital states."

Finally, virtually all of the budget cuts enacted and proposed by the Reagan Administration are in domestic programs that benefit primarily low- and middle-income people. Cuts in Social Security and Medicare, in unemployment benefits, and in education and training in excess of \$20 billion for FY 1983 are especially heavy burdens when viewed in terms of high unemployment rates.

The Reagan Administration claims that its fiscal policy has not yet had a chance to work, and that people need to give it time. This is small consolation to an unemployed head of household who discovers that his or her unemployment compensation benefits have run out and that all avenues for training for a better job have been cut off.

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Student Aid Clarified

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tor determines that the student has demonstrated financial need.

A new loan program started in 1981, called the Auxiliary Loan (or PLUS) Program, allows parents, independent students, and graduate students to borrow up to \$3,000 a year. There is no income cut off for eligibility. The interest on PLUS loans will be lowered from 14 to 12 percent sometime in October as a result of lower average U.S. Treasury bill interest rates.

defaulted loans under the National Direct and guaranteed Student Loan Programs. It is anticipated that \$80 million will be collected in 1983. Congress has been asked to allow funds collected on delinquent loans to be recycled in the loan programs; under present law, such funds are returned to the Treasury. Returning money to the loan funds would make more money available to future college students.

Student aid reforms proposed by

Reagan's 'Eureka Plan' Seeks To Reduce Nuclear Weapons

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For unilateralists the problem is much simpler. We can disarm regardless of Soviet intentions. We can be reasonably assured that the Soviets will not wantonly destroy a non-nuclear America. To do so would be absurd.

Verification is a knotty problem because it depends on expertise. Clearly a freeze that is unverifiable is no freeze at all.

Some experts claim that on-site inspection is necessary, especially since the Soviets are beginning to miniaturize many weapons components. Yet the Soviet union has never agreed to on-site inspections. This is not necessarily a fatal objection. Perhaps, as many argue, adequate verification can be achieved by, say, improvements in satellite technology. However, this opinion cannot be categorically asserted in the political arena because the questions are essentially technical. The freeze proponents' apparent confidence on this issue is unconvincing because it sounds like an accommodation to Soviet truc-

lence rather than an independently reasoned position.

Moreover, there is the political problem of how we should or could respond if freeze violations were discovered. In order to assess how serious the violations were, or what they meant, we would need once again to take account of Soviet strategic thinking.

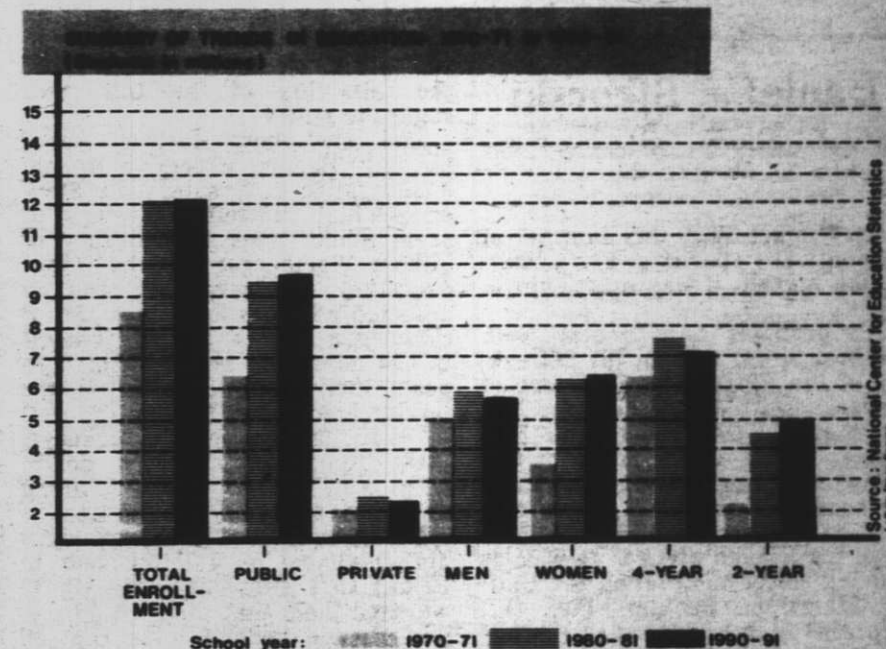
None of these considerations disturbs the unilateralist position. There is no need for verification, except of ourselves, if we disarm on our own.

Perhaps the most telling objection to the bilateralist position is the widely acknowledged fact that mass revulsion against nuclear weapons can be directly translated into public policy only in western-style democracies. A movement for a bilateral freeze in the United States is unilateral regardless of its rhetoric, since no corresponding mass movement is possible in the Soviet Union.

In the wake of the President's speech we can expect the propo-

nents of a bilateral freeze to argue that the Eureka Plan does not go far enough toward reducing the threat posed by nuclear weapons. Real security, real stability, they will argue, can only be achieved when neither side has the capacity to attack the other with nuclear weapons. But given the fact that the freeze proponents cannot influence Soviet policy, the only certain plan they can offer to prevent the horror of nuclear war is for the U.S. to disarm unilaterally.

The virtue of the Eureka Plan is that it takes into account the fundamental differences in the political character and objectives of the U.S. and U.S.S.R., and it addresses the problems of strategy and verification. One may object to the Plan in some of its particulars. But it does place the burden of reducing nuclear armaments where it belongs, squarely on the shoulders of both sides. How the Soviets respond to the Plan will give the American people a fair idea of Moscow's interest in nuclear disarmament.



As the economy continues to recover, we can expect a continued lowering of interest rates, thus easing student repayment costs and reducing Federal expenditures. In addition, the Reagan Administration has embarked on a major initiative to collect delinquent and

the Reagan Administration re-establish the fundamental principal that a student and his or her family share the primary responsibility for meeting college costs.

The Economics Of Reagan:

Reagan's Monetary Policy

Richard Reimer

Monetary policy in the United States is formulated and carried out by the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve has a number of functions, but certainly one of the most important ones is to contribute to the stabilization of the economy through the manipulation of the money stock and credit. Its announced goals are stable prices, high employment and economic growth. Unfortunately, these goals may be in conflict and when that occurs the Federal Reserve must choose which of the goals has the highest priority.

Monetary Policy is formulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Open Market Committee which includes the Governors and the Presidents of five of 12 regional Federal Reserve Banks. The members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the President for a term of five years as Chairmen. Technically the Federal Reserve System is independent of both the Congress and the Administration. In fact, with a few notable exceptions, the Federal Reserve has usually cooperated closely with the Administration in power in carrying out economic policy.

In an attempt to control inflation the Federal Reserve has been following a generally restrictive monetary policy for the past several years. Indicative of this policy was the decision by the Federal Open Market Committee in February 1981 to limit growth of stock of money defined as M-1B (now redefined as M 1) from 3.5 to 6% and M 2 from 6 to 9% from the fourth quarter of 1980 to the fourth quarter of 1981. (F.R. Bull, April 1981, 316) During 1981 the actual growth in the monetary aggregates was considerably below the targets, until December when a sharp increase occurred. Given this rapid increase in December, the actual growth the M 1 was 6.3% while the broader measure of the money stock grew at a rate of 8.8%. Thus,

... after allowing for the slight moderation in inflation during 1982, real interest rates continued at very high levels during the first part of 1982 with some moderation during recent weeks.

the growth in M 1 was slightly above the target set in February while the M 2 growth was just below the upper limit.

In February 1982 the Federal Open Market Committee reaffirmed the money growth rates that had been tentatively set several months earlier. Those targets were for the period of the fourth quarter 1981 to the fourth quarter 1982 and were set at 2.5 to 5.5% for M 1

while M 2 was targeted to grow at a rate of 6.5 to 9.5%. During the first eight months of 1982, M 1 has been growing at an annual rate of 5.5% while M 2 has had a growth rate of 6.8%. Given the fact that the inflation rate during 1981 was 8.9% and thus far in 1982 has been approximately 7.1%, the real supply of money declined by 2.6% in 1981 and this year the decline has been at an annual rate of 1.6%.

In view of this decline in the real stock of money it is no wonder that interest rates soared to record high levels in July 1981 with the prime rate reaching 20.5% and the yield on industrial bonds rising to 15.9%. Furthermore, after allowing for the slight moderation in inflation during 1982, real interest rates continued at very high levels during the first part of 1982 with some moderation during recent weeks.

As might be expected these very high rates have had a disastrous effect on private investment. Total fixed investment in real terms has declined steadily since early 1981. Particularly hard hit has been residential construction with the current dollar value of residential at its lowest level in mid-1982 since the second quarter of 1980. This drop in real investment has in turn had a substantial impact on the Gross National Product. GNP in real terms has declined for four consecutive quarters starting in the first quarter of 1981, with a very small increase in the second quarter of 1982. As an indication that the recession is not yet ended, unemployment reached a high of 9.8% in July and continued at that level in August. Furthermore, the decline in GNP has been unusually severe so that the second quarter of 1982 real GNP was only a few billion dollars higher than that reached

two years earlier.

While the restrictive monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System has certainly contributed to the current unemployment which now stands at the highest level since the 1930's, it must be given partial credit for the reduction in inflation during the past two years. However, it must be pointed out that part of the reduction in inflation is also due to lower prices for crude petroleum and a substantial reduction in prices paid to farmers.

As stated earlier, technically the Federal Reserve is an independent agency. However, during the 1980 Presidential campaign then candidate Reagan called for a tight monetary policy. When President Reagan announced his economic program in February 1981, he endorsed the Federal Reserve's announced goal of restrictive monetary growth. Finally, in a prepared

statement issued at a Presidential news conference on Feb. 18, 1982, the President said, "I have confidence in the announced policies of the Federal Reserve Board. We also support the Federal Reserve's 1982 announced money growth targets, which are fully consistent with the administration's economic projections for the coming year." (Wall Street Journal, Feb. 19, 1982) Thus, it is obvious that the restrictive policies of the Federal Reserve System, which have had such a disastrous effect on the economy, have had the strong support of the Reagan administration.

In defense of the Federal Reserve it should be pointed out that the past two years have been difficult ones for the formulation of monetary policy. Various institutional changes such as the introduction of NOW accounts have made it difficult to carry out a consistent policy. In addition there is considerable evidence that the demand for money by the private sector has increased substantially. However, the Federal Reserve should have realized this sometime ago and in view of the high interest rates should have abandoned its monetary targets and instituted a policy of more moderate growth in the money stock. Had this occurred interest rates would have most certainly declined and private investment would have increased thus stimulating the economy.

Dr. Reimer is a professor of economics at the college.

Political Summer Interesting

Daniel J. Sikorski

Very interesting, this summer of '82 politically speaking. For a liberal like myself, it was most enjoyable.

It's probably best to start with the best news; that is, the defrocking of the Vicar. The departure of Generalissimo Haig from the Department of State was the best foreign policy move made by the Reagan regime yet. Unfortunately, he countered it with a move that showed an incredible lack of knowledge for foreign affairs, as well as moving closer to creating the United States of Bechtel, Inc. (I'll explain in a moment). George Shultz's appointment was clearly a dumb move. He represents a 180 degree shift in U.S. foreign policy in the greatest area of trouble, the Middle East. Such a sudden shift is not only unwise, it is dangerous to the fragile semi-stability of that area, and also to the US's reputation in the world. Gradual changes

go unnoticed. Sudden changes can and will cause some wonder about the reliability of the U.S. with regard to policy.

And now about Bechtel. About the only Bechtel executive Ronnie hasn't called to Washington is Steven Bechtel himself. Secretary of State Shultz adds to secretary of offense Weinberger and the Under Secretary of Energy as well as assorted advisors and aides. All of these men have a definite interest in the company, having held high posts there, and considering the foreign holdings of Bechtel (as well as their involvement in energy), these men are in quite a position to help their "alma mater" along until they are ready to return.

On the subject of foreign policy, I am reminded of a letter sent to Israel this summer, effectively warning them that their little escapades could endanger the U.S. oil supply from the Arab world. Unfortunately, the return address was that of James Watt, Secretary of the Interior and patron saint of land developers. Quite obviously, Watt has overstepped his bounds (again). How this man can reconcile beating a "born-again Christian" with rape (land rape, that is)

is far beyond me. If he were truly Christian, he would realize that man was meant to preserve the earth, not destroy it. James Watt's numerous actions have totally destroyed any credibility that his title may have given him: as far as he is concerned, it is pointless to preserve natural beauty (frankly, I'd rather ride a bike than allow the California coast to be drilled for oil — I'm not that desperate for gasoline, and besides, it won't bring gas prices down). To paraphrase (or at least misquote) an energy conservation handbook, let's kill-a-Watt before he kills our national natural landmarks.

Also, many of us will remember that an American defected to North Korea this summer. As soon as the news came out, the government immediately claimed that he must have been kidnapped by the Communists. I can't help but wonder how many Soviet defectors got here the same way. This man apparently didn't like the American system so he decided to join the other side. There's nothing wrong in admitting that someone didn't like it here. Although the U.S. system is superior to many other political systems,

it is still far from being as perfect as many would like to believe it is.

The situation in South America this summer deserves only one comment: We were damned if we did and damned if we didn't. Had we stayed completely neutral,

Great Britain would have never forgiven us (or at least not for a while). By throwing our lot in with Great Britain, we lost the good faith of nearly every nation in South America. I can't say what I feel we should have done: it was a no-win situation from day one.

What I will say is that I feel that the better of our options was remaining neutral. It wasn't our fight and we had no right to make it ours. (When I say we in this context, I mean, of course, the U.S. Government. We meaning you and me is unimportant to the Reagan regime).



News Digest

Continued from Page 5

WASHINGTON — The White House is considering Medicare savings by raising costs or reducing coverage for the wealthier elderly. Low-income elderly would receive additional coverage under a plan which would save around \$6 billion in Fiscal 1983.

WASHINGTON — The House passed a \$1 billion jobs bill by a 223-169 vote, after considerable debate. The 200,000 public service jobs which would be created would "staunch the hemorrhage" of unemployment said Democratic House leader Jim Wright. Republicans assailed the plan, while a 1.5 billion dollar substitute plan failed.

New V.P. Academics Harward Brings Fresh Prospective

BY RODNEY McALISTER

Donald W. Harward, new this year to the post of Vice President for Academic Affairs at the College, believes he will bring a fresh perspective to his office.

Dr. Harward was director of the University of Delaware Honors Program before he came to Wooster. He is also a professor of Philosophy and Logic.

The winner of several honors for his research and teaching, Harward has authored many articles and papers in the areas of logic and epistemology. He has written several books and edited volumes on "The Nature of the Power" and "Crisis in Confidence." He recently completed a book manuscript, "Logic and the Bounds of Thought."

Harward plans to continue teaching and researching while maintaining the post of Vice-President for Academic Affairs. This quarter he is instructing 40 students in Formal Logic 220. Harward's research endeavors will take him to Washington in November where he will read a paper on "Conceptual Limits."

"There have not been many administrative appointments from 'outside'," Harward commented. "I think it is very important that I take the opportunity to express an outsiders' view" in an effort to make the College of Wooster an even better academic institution. Harward believes such a perspective can "help us address issues that need to be addressed on campus."

The office of vice president is defined in Harward's words as "chief academic officer" of the

college. "Most if not all of the issues that affect students and faculty come to the attention of the vice president."

One issue which almost literally welcomed Harward to the college this past August was the college problem with Black students enrollment and retention. Harward has shown his eagerness and willingness to tackle these concerns by already meeting with some of the Black Students Association executive officers on several occasions.

Chris Thomas, Vice-President of the BSA said "Harward's interest seems genuine" and that he hopes his "first impression is a true and lasting impression, for it will definitely be advantageous for Black students as well as students in general."

In this regard, Harward believes that the College has two major obligations. First, as an educational institution, it must "address general social topics affecting the true integration of minorities in our society." Secondly, it should "effectively increase the number of Black students and faculty on campus," and also "cultivate a climate for growth and scholarship of both Black students and faculty."

Harward has committed himself to further exchange of ideas and to address the concerns that Black students needs are not fully being met by the college when he will speak next Wednesday, Sept. 29 at the Black Studies Seminar.

Another issue that the student body, faculty, and administration face which in the future may require Harward's attention is the question raised over initiation. "I intend to be active in campus

council and look forward to hearing that debate," Harward said.

Harward believes his career at Wooster will enable him "to be a part of an effort by small private liberal arts colleges to provide a real option in higher education..." He said "we have to have the Woosters, the Oberlins, the Swarthmores, and the Reeds, those institutions do provide real opportunities. The Woosters of the world have to be there to have other choices. The Ohio States of the world don't provide what the Woosters of the world do — we must have these other options."

Harward did not come to Wooster alone. He was accompanied by his wife Ann, who was an academic administrator at the University of Delaware. She was Director of Cooperative Education in the College of Arts and Sciences, and served as Coordinator of the Culture of Science Program — which helped Pre-Med students incorporate humanities programs into their studies. Ann is also a competitive tennis player.

Harward's daughter, Sharon, 18, is attending her Freshman year at the University of Delaware. She is majoring in French and Economics.

His son, Brian, 12, is attending Wooster Junior High and is interested in sports.

Harward says his impressions of Wooster are "still being formed," but he is looking forward to the opportunities to get to know individuals on campus, and in his words he hopes he receives "frank-direct responses from people."

Conservatives Gain On Nader Groups

CAMDEN, N.J. (CPS) — "The case is not settled," stresses Evelyn Liebman.

Liebman, head of the Rutgers-Camden campus Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), strenuously refuses to concede defeat to what she sees as an organized, national conservative attack on PIRGs, the Ralph Nader-founded network of college-based "consumer advocate groups."

But Liebman and the PIRGs at least lost the latest battle in August when a federal appeals court said PIRG's fundraising methods — Rutgers students automatically gave \$2.50 of their fees to the PIRG unless they specifically asked for a refund — raised serious constitutional questions, and asked a lower court to re-try the case.

A decision against the "checkoff system" of fundraising would "have real significance for PIRGs around the country," predicts Ed Lloyd, executive director of New Jersey PIRG.

Rutgers attorney Gregory Reilly agrees "other schools would want to be guided by the court's decision" if it goes against the checkoff system.

Joseph Marshall, staff attorney for the Mid-Atlantic Legal Foundation, part of a nationwide network of conservative legal groups that frequently challenge liberal causes in court, speculates Rutgers could

have to refund as much as \$1.5 million to current and past students if it loses.

"I imagine that administrators out in Wisconsin or elsewhere would have to look at that," Marshall notes. "I'd think that would stop a lot of PIRG organizing."

Such talk convinces Liebman that his is part of an organized conservative assault on PIRGs.

"We feel (the lawsuit) was more than just the three students who sued," Liebman says.

Three Rutgers students sued in September, 1979, soon after the Camden chapter refused to fund one of the students' proposed "pro-life study." They charged the university made contributing to PIRG a virtual requirement for registration even though the group was primarily "ideological," not educational.

A lower court ruled against the students last summer, but the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in August said the lower court failed to establish the facts in the case before ruling. A new trial will be scheduled soon.

Marshall denies any conservative plot against PIRGs in general. While no admirer of the groups, Marshall contends "the fundraising mechanism would be just as improper if it were going to a conservative group."

Mid-Atlantic was too small to

lead a nationwide attack when the case was filed in 1979, he says. "If (brewer and funder of right-wing causes) Joe Coors would have wanted to do it, he probably would have hired a couple of the brightest people around and told them to go crazy."

Marshall also questions if the time is right for an assault on PIRGs. "I wonder if 1982 in America is the best climate for a sudden re-examination of PIRG."

Directed or not, it is happening. Many PIRG chapters have been suffering from apathy and losses of their checkoff funding systems over the last four years.

In just the last year, the University of Massachusetts, Mankato State University and Washington University in St. Louis have all eliminated "negative checkoff" systems similar to Rutgers.

In those cases, the universities wanted PIRGs to switch to "positive checkoff" systems, in which students must specifically check a box on their registration forms in order to contribute to PIRG. All three PIRG chapters refused.

Two folded soon thereafter. The UMass PIRG is now suing to have its negative checkoff system restored.

Those are only the most recent examples. PIRGs at Iowa, San Diego State and Rice have folded since 1980 after losing negative

International Sharing

BY TESSIE TZAVARAS

Via sas! Welcome to all who are making a new beginning at the College of Wooster. For those who do not know, the Internationalist is a column that hosts American and International students who wish to share an experience they had abroad, some of their thoughts on inter-cultural issues or "American" issues from a different perspective.

The world scene presently does not look so good; the Middle East is a mess, Europe is experimenting with Socialism, Africa is struggling for independence in the midst of Western and Eastern intruders, Latin America sighs under domestic and foreign pressure, while the Superpowers continue their insatiable production of arms... Well, as I see it, it does not look too good.

It is this reality that the Internationalist will try to bring to its readers, not necessarily as black as painted above, but from various perspectives. There will hopefully be some effort to bring the different cultures closer and promote understanding between people. Your contribution is welcome. If you are interested in writing, please contact Tessie Tzavaras, ext. 2694, Box C2926.

Today's guest, Shah Hasan, is a student from Bangladesh; he wants to share some of his thoughts and feelings on being a foreign student on Campus. It will be interesting to see if others have felt like him while being in a foreign country.

BY SHAH HASAN

Often in the rush of reaching classes on time we tend to forget all except our vocation as harried Wooster students. And, perhaps, that's just as well. For to be a student from another country in the College of Wooster is to be a student only incidentally international.

And yet, there is wealth in internationality, and potential if not purpose. We have so much that we can learn, so much that we can tell. As a group from so many nations of the world, we replicate a global community of cultures rich in diversity. If I as a student, begin with the assumption that my primary function here is to obtain an education — to distill some wisdom from four years of classes, papers,

tests and weekends, it follows then that outside of class, we must all teach a good deal to each other. So, here I am teaching, while learning. I teach about the civilization that is my legacy, and the culture that I have inherited. I tell of forests and pristine beaches. And I tell stories of noble people and vicious malefactors. I tell them we are ordinary.

So the most important message I wish to deliver is to ask that what is a foreigner be valued for more than its "exotic" value. Much of western culture has accompanied the technology that has been installed in our countries, so what is American to us is not always interestingly new. But the reverse of this transmission has not occurred equally, hence the temptation to overly appreciate what is foreign as "exotic." Anything that is different must eventually be seen accurately in its larger context. Americans, I am preaching, must surrender their quest for the "fascinatingly foreign," just as I have given up my search for an artifact or concept that is truly and completely "American."

I realize now that being an international student, my attitude here must always emphasize the experience of sharing stories. All that I have learned about America till now (and it is still far too little), I have accumulated from people who have shared their unique and different experiences with me. Their tales defeat any attempt to assemble into an "American" pattern. For no patterns exist just as no formulas exist for getting along with them.

We get along because we want and need to understand. I happen not to share my American roommate's enthusiasm for music by Rush, yet we manage to share a room in comfortable tension. The successful approach for an international student, I believe, is not in alighting our likes, but in trying to understand the likes of our hosts. A few months ago, a Nigerian foreign student returning after 20 years to the United States, wrote that "in the final analysis, Americans are merely human." This ordinariness we must always remember.

And, remind them, that so are we.

checkoff systems. In 1980, Princeton administrators ignored student approval of a negative checkoff system, saying they wouldn't serve as a fee collection agency for any student group.

Rutgers remains willing to col-

lect fees for PIRG is primarily an educational group, not a political group.

"We feel confident we can meet the tests" that would prove PIRG an educational group, Liebman says.

Reflections On Being A Freshman

BY BABETTE WILS

Each year on the second Sunday of September the College of Wooster campus, which has been relatively quiet, suddenly fills up with students; the returning upperclassmen. The Quad rings once more with calls of greeting, and Lowry Center is alive with the humdrum of a hundred conversations. Cars crowd the parking lots and dorm entrances, and chests crowd the halls. Keys are picked up and rooms are decorated in three short hours. At dinner the cafeteria is bursting with students and there are long lines for food. The upperclassmen have reclaimed the campus.

I remember as a freshman being

quite overwhelmed by this sudden invasion. For five days the campus had belonged to me and the other freshmen. We had, at first, timidly, then less timidly, walked the grass and the building, greeting, perhaps slightly insecure, someone we'd met the day before. Then came this crowd of boisterous strangers, throwing their belongings and their "Welcome backs" all over Lowry in a loud and disrespectful manner. They were at home, and obviously belonged much more than I did.

I believe what shocked me most was the massiveness and the suddenness of their invasion. Had they all trickled in during the course of

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Co-Ed Freshman Dorm A 'Positive' Experience

BY PHIL UNDERCUFFLER

Can freshmen handle a coed dorm? That was the question Associate Dean of Students Rick Swegan had to ask himself last year.

This year, with Wooster's first all-freshman coed dorm performing beautifully, Swegan is probably fairly certain the answer is yes.

"I obviously feel pretty positive about it, or we wouldn't have done it in the first place. The reaction from the staff is that it's going very well," said Swegan.

Others seem to feel the same way.

Gary Adkins, Stevenson's Resident Director, believes the coed experience is both rewarding and challenging, in that it teaches people to interact easily between the sexes. Also, it tends to eliminate the stereotypes people tend to form about the opposite sex.

When asked what is in the near future for Stevenson, Swegan replied, "There is going to be a number of programming efforts designed to get some social interaction going." Secondly, he is hoping to see programming that would deal with the academic adjustments freshmen need to make. Additionally, he wishes to see as many faculty as possible brought into the building, so the freshmen can meet them formally and informally.

These goals, Swegan said, are tied into helping the freshmen sur-

vive their first year at college. "We've been concerned about the adjustment freshmen go through being at Wooster. Many feel isolated; it's difficult to meet members of the opposite sex."

Another reason Swegan gives for freshman coed dorms is that "historically, I think, the coed dorms on campus have been extremely positive. They are quieter, they allow more humane interaction between the sexes; I think it is a more positive environment to be in."

The students living in Stevenson have their own say about coed living. Some comments include: "Definitely worthwhile," "It works," "It's a must for freshmen," "It teaches you to live with the opposite sex, how to have good, lasting friendships," "It eliminates the whole meat market approach of so many single-sex private high schools," "Fantastic. It's like having a whole floor of older brothers to talk with," and "It can't be beat!"

Will there be a coed freshman dorm next year? Swegan says, "Reports are inconclusive."

Pam Ruff, a resident assistant in Stevenson, says, "I hope so. It's a once in a lifetime experience."

When asked about the biggest problem facing Stevenson, Adkins replied, "We can't be just good this year, we've got to shine to the Administration."

Student P.A.C.s Seek To Punish Anti-Aid Congressmen, Senators

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (CPS) — A good lab for a political experiment: the eighth congressional district in suburban Philadelphia encompasses no less than three campuses — Bucks County Community College, Delaware Valley College and Philadelphia Bible College — boasts the biggest student-aided population in the state, and abuts the University of Pennsylvania, which is the district's largest employer.

Not coincidentally, the eighth will be the scene for a major test of student political power this fall.

The test has a new political creature — a student political action committee — trying to unseat an incumbent congressman who voted for cuts in student aid programs.

The incumbent, Rep. James Coyne, discounts being made into a target by the National Student Political Action Committee (NSPAC), which is also trying to unseat five other "anti-student" legislators around the country, and trying to elect nine "friends."

"We can't be worried about every group that opposes us," says Hugh Coffman, Coyne's spokesman.

In comparison to other Coyne enemies, NSPAC isn't worth worrying about, he says. "These guys aren't in the big leagues. They're engaged in tomfoolery."

But Democrat Peter Kostmeyer, Coyne's opponent, thinks NSPAC can make a difference in the race, which, when last run in 1980, was decided by some 4,000 votes.

"Very, very heavy use of student volunteers," says Kostmeyer aide John Seager, "that's how this election will be won."

"Students constitute the single biggest manpower pool for these campaigns," agrees Dr. Oliver Williams, a political science professor specializing in state politics at Penn. "In a campaign this close, going to the students could be pretty smart."

Such talk warms the heart of Joe Sweeney, NSPAC's treasurer, who helped the U.S. Student Association (USSA) organize the PAC to give more muscle to the lobbying efforts against President Reagan's proposed halving of federal student aid programs.

At the same time, the Coalition of Private College and University Students (referred to as COPUS) formed a student PAC, declaring "war" on politicians who supported the president's budget proposals and threatening them with defeat this fall.

"Students traditionally don't have money, and we can't expect them to give it," says COPUS Executive Director Miriam Rosenberg. "What they do have is time, and we want to utilize that rather than dollars."

The emphasis, she says, will be on "in-kind" services like staffing voter registration drives, phone banks and mailings in the targeted districts.

NSPAC's Sweeney nevertheless hopes to raise \$30,000 for expenses, though as of July the Federal Election Commission shows NSPAC's balance at \$1040.

By contrast, conservative PACs are estimated to have some \$145 million to spend for right-wing candidates this fall.

Both the National Education Association and the American Feder-

ation of Teachers will concentrate on many of NSPAC's targeted races. Their budgets are a combined \$1.25 million. They scare Rep. Coyne, for one, a lot more than NSPAC does.

"Out of three guys in the alley," Coffman asks, "which do you worry about first — the two gorillas or the skinny kid?"

Sweeney hopes to enhance the skinny kid's effectiveness by choosing narrow alleys like Pennsylvania's eighth district.

"We were looking for districts where the student population was greater than the incumbent's margin of victory in the last election," he explains. "We found approximately 100 districts where students could be a significant factor."

NSPAC winnowed them down to supporting senators Robert Stafford (R-Vt) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md), and representatives Claudine Schneider (R-RI), Barney Frank (D-Ma), Peter Peyser (D-NY), Robert Edgar (D-Pa) and Paul Simon (R-IL).

NSPAC wants to defeat representatives Margaret Heckler (R-Ma), Ben Gilman (R-NY), Coyne, Cooper Evans (R-Ia), Bobbi Fiedler (R-Ca) and Frank Wolff (R-Va).

It's also actively working for Lynn Cutler, who is challenging Evans in Iowa, Ira Lechner, challenging Wolff in Virginia, and Kostmeyer.

COPUS will announce its targets in late September.

The American Student Association, a third student lobbying group in Washington, D.C., will "disburse information to voters" on certain, as-yet unnamed candidates, says ASA Director Tim Tuckey.

The candidate choices have already caused some outrage. A newly-formed coalition of conservative student groups called The Student Coalition for Truth dismisses NSPAC as a political tool of "far left" groups "such as USSA."

Rosen Meyer of Rep. Cooper Evans' Washington office says NSPAC's tendency toward Democratic candidates discredits the

group. "It comes down to a partisan standoff."

Moreover, "Evans' support for education is long-standing," Meyer asserts. "His 'right vote' rating was as high as some of the candidates supported (by NSPAC)."

Hugh Coffman of Coyne's office is equally aggrieved, swearing Coyne supported student aid legislation. "He (Coyne) was one of the founding members of CARE (Coalition Against Reductions in Education). Their criticism is unfounded."

"CARE is not a coalition," contends Kostmeyer aide Seager.

CARE is "a political smoke-screen formed to leave the impression (coalition members) were against cutting aid when in fact the damage (the vote to cut aid) was already done," adds Scott Williams, an aide to Rep. Peter Peyser (D-NY), who led the House fight against the Reagan education budget.

Sweeney regrets the appearance of NSPAC favoring Democrats. "It's not that we are a partisan organization. It's just the fact that, overall, Democrats have been more favorable to our position on student aid."

Helping them won't be easy. The massive "student vote" that promised to alter elections never has been mobilized successfully.

The NSPAC formula, moreover, doesn't take into account that, though huge numbers of students might go to school in 100 closely-contested districts, very few of them may be eligible to vote in those districts.

In the eighth district, for example, the majority of 18-to-22-year-olds who attend college do so out of the district, Seager points out.

"The younger people are, the less likely they are to vote," he says. But he adds, perhaps a little wistfully, that "the most fundamental change in American politics (the furor of the sixties and early seventies) was once brought on by students. And with students hanging on by financial fingertips, this might be the margin we need."

S.G.A. Elections Today

Students at The College of Wooster will elect their representatives to the General Assembly of the Student Government Association today, according to S.G.A. President Monica Bowin.

The General Assembly is the "student congress" of Wooster and is comprised of 37 members, or representatives, from different residential areas around the campus.

Members of the General Assembly are expected to attend weekly meetings and to participate actively on at least one of three standing (as well as occasional ad hoc) Student government Association committees.

Committee work ranges from allocating funds to campus groups for programming purposes to investigating and making recommendations on campus issues or providing storage and airport bus shuttle services for the student body.

The college campus is divided up into one off-campus, 10 dorm, and seven small-house districts, and the number of representatives sent from each is determined by the student population in the area.

Since a General Assembly representative serves a one academic-year term, there are 37 spots to be filled in Friday's election, and the break-down of the districts and their number of representatives follows:

District A, Andrews Hall and Dunn House, will send two representatives to the General Assembly; District B, Armington Hall, will elect three representatives; District C, Babcock International House, will elect two representatives, and District D, Bissman Hall, will send two representatives to the

General Assembly.

Also, districts E and F, Compton and Douglass halls, will send three representatives each, and District G, Holden Hall and the Holden Annex, will elect four representatives, as will District H, which is comprised of Kenarden Lodge.

Stevenson Hall, which is District I, will elect two representatives to serve as members of the Student Government Association, and District J, Wagner Hall, will send three representatives.

Numerical districts are comprised of clusters of small college houses and will elect one representative each. The small-house districts are:

District 1, Hesson, Kate, Johnson and Bontrager houses; District 2, Hart, Monyer, Slater and Culbertson houses; District 3, Armstrong, Fuller, Grosjean, Howman and Stevens houses; District 4, Miller and Troyer houses; District 5, Richardson, Westminster and Scot houses; District 6, Calcei, Myers, Keiffer and Shearer houses; and District 7 consists of Crandell, Gable and Lewis houses.

Polling will take place in Lowry Center and Kittredge during the dinner hours and will be handled by volunteers from the Student Government Association. Any full-time student may vote, and residents in each area will elect representatives for their district, and their district only.

Candidates in the general election will be notified through the mail on tomorrow, Saturday, September 25, and the first General Assembly meeting is set for Monday evening, September 27, at 7 p.m. in the Lowry Center Ballroom.

Freshman Force

Continued from Page 17

two or three days perhaps I would have learned from their attitude that the College of Wooster is indeed a home and a place to return to. As it was, I hadn't the time to notice, only to be shocked.

Since that time, I have twice been one of the returning upper-classmen. I have found, twice more, that the return is overwhelming, loud, and a bit too much. What I, as a freshman, did not see is the internal chaos of the returnees. Between arriving, getting the room arranged, buying books, switching classes and being generally pre-occupied with getting the quarter straightened out I have found there is no time for re-adjusting to the college life. There is no time to get used to your room, your roommate, to a population that is all between 18 and 22 years of age. There is no time to hang up posters carefully, or to sit and talk to a friend for three hours in Mom's. Now anyone who has traveled by plane from a tropical to a temperate climate, or vice versa, will tell you that such a change is, at least, extremely uncomfortable,

and tiring. I believe the same goes for the transition from summer/home back to college. Although it may not be possible to do anything about that plane ride, it may be possible to make coming back to Wooster a bit calmer.

If the College policy on opening the dorms were changed and the upper-classmen were allowed into them say, on Friday, what would the picture be? Friday afternoon a few hundred students would trickle in, Mom's and MacDonalds would be a bit more crowded than usual. Saturday, many more would arrive, with all their belongings, and would be able to take their time unloading the cars. By Sunday, half of the students would have arrived. Freshmen would be used to them, and those who needed a re-adjustment period would have had it.

I have come to believe that a gradual infiltration of upper-classmen at the beginning of the year would be better for all the students, than that massive invasion on the second Sunday in September, and I wonder if it would be at all possible to change the College's policy on this.

'Digging At Pella' Explores Quarter's Experiences

BY SUSAN R. JONES

The quarter's second convocation, entitled "Digging at Pella" took on a lighter note this week as participants in the 1981 Wooster expedition to the ancient Jordanian site recapped their experiences as beginning archaeologists. Dr. Robert Smith, director of the College of Wooster Pella program, began the presentation by introducing the other speakers who included: Dr. Leslie Day and students Tina Niemi, Guy Wilson, David Rimmier, Kristy Dawson, and Margaret Poethig.

Pella, the site of an ancient city, is situated on the east bank of the Jordan River and serves as the headquarters for the archaeological expedition consisting of advisors and students from the University of Sydney, Australia and The College of Wooster. Locally hired workmen are also employed to do the actual digging and clearing away of excess soil, according to Smith. The National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Geographic Society provides the funding for this project.

Dr. Smith explained that the practical purpose of the program was to study the buried city in an attempt to understand its past history of occupation and abandonment. However, the student narratives along with the vivid slide show indicated that they had gained much more than historical enlightenment from the program. Smith also noted that the 1981 expedition marked the third season of participation in the program and that a fourth season this March is anticipated.

Tina Niemi spoke about Jordan and the geographical region in which the site is located. She commented on the drastic climate changes that take place between the arrival of the expedition in

March and their departure in May. Contrasting slides showed the site in full bloom and again in desert-like heat with little trace of vegetation.

Dr. Smith spoke next on the responsibilities of the digging staff and mentioned that the excavation crew is made up primarily of workers other than students, as about 75% are professionals or local workers. Area supervisors, a surveyor, an architect, a photographer, a registrar, a zoologist, a physical anthropologist and a cook are among the employed professionals important to research and discovery.

Guy Wilson, another student participant talked about a typical "day at the dig." He narrated a series of pictures sequenced to illustrate the dusk-to-dawn routine. Highlights of the day included the magnificent sight of the sun rising over the mound, the arrival of the local workmen as they carefully selected just the right bucket for their soil removal task, discovery of a new soil layer sometimes indicating the beginning of a new time period, and of course the sunset from atop the tower. After sunset the group often enjoyed visiting with the hospitable Jordanians in their homes. Wilson added that many of the natives spoke broken English which along with smiles and nods allowed them to communicate. Often on Thursday nights, the group would entertain themselves by dressing up, putting on skits and singing, which according to Wilson, added a humorous aspect to their trip.

David Rimmier spoke on the excavation of the "west cut" of the site, which began in 1979 and in 1981 had yielded remains from the Islamic, Byzantine, Roman and Hellenistic time periods. When excavations were brought to an end

that spring a study had begun of the Iron Age II artifacts, which date back to about the eighth century B.C. Weights from looms, tabun bread ovens similar to those still used today in the area, religious artifacts and wine jar fragments stamped with a trading mark, and various pieces of pottery are among the most significant artifacts found.

Dr. Leslie Day spoke on her progress in excavating the civic complex which includes remains of a Christian church and a theatre and dates back to the first through the Eighth Century B.C. Remains of skeletons with large pillars or rocks lying on top of them suggest that many of ancient Pella's inhab-

itants were killed by some sort of earthquake that swept through the area. Under a large rock was found the remains of a man and in the pelvic area where he may have been wearing a pouch was found a few silver and gold coins, a dagger, a gold earring, and an iron sickle. The coins helped to date the age of the man and the time period in which the disaster occurred. Dr. Day closed her presentation with two pictures of the site before and after excavation and said that the expedition had really done something to "restore the area to its former grandeur."

Kristy Dawson commented on slides of various places the group had traveled to outside of their

archaeological work. The group had spent some time in the capital of Jordan, Amman, in the biblical city of Jerash, in Petra, in Kerak and at Islamic castles, Azaraq, to name a few.

Margaret Poethig commented on some of the more humorous aspects of her trip. She mentioned an easter egg hunt among the ruins and narrated comical pictures taken during the expedition. She also explained why she decided to go on the Wooster Pella program. "I chose to go on the trip because it's the most multi-dimensional program offered at Wooster and also the most risky. I thought it would be the most likely to surprise me and it did."

Student Aid In Jeopardy At Cal State

NORTHRIDGE, CA (CPS) — The federal government has told Cal State University-Northridge to quit using financial aid money to lobby against aid cuts proposed in Congress.

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) says Northridge Aid Director Leon King improperly used some \$300 in aid money to give students sample letters, stationery and stamps, which he advised students to use to write to legislators.

In a letter to Secretary of Education Terrel Bell, GAO official Gregory Ahart advised not trying to recover the money because recovery efforts would cost too much.

Cal State spokeswoman Judy Elias refused to comment "because we haven't seen the letter yet."

She said the letter is being withheld from the university for 30 days at the request of Rep. Bobbi Fiedler (R-Cal).

Fiedler press aide Paul Clark says the congresswoman asked the GAO to hold the letter "so people who deal with these things on our end can have a chance to deal with it without everyone down their throats."

Asked to explain, Clark said "it's the congresswoman's prerogative, and she just happens to do things this way."

The GAO's Ahart asked Bell to simply make other colleges aware that aid funds shouldn't be used for lobbying purposes.

Ahart speculated that "a great many" other schools probably used similar funds in the same way during the height of the lobbying against the proposed aid cuts last spring.

King, who won't comment on the letter until he sees it, denies using aid money for the protest. "There was not one penny of federal funds used. All that money was donated. I have the receipts for it."

Feeling "like a character out of Kafka's 'The Trial,'" King isn't sure "what the government is talking about." He wonders if the letter and its secrecy aren't "a little bit of intimidation" to make aid directors think twice about opposing Reagan administration policies.

Whether or not they spent federal money, aid offices certainly were active in the opposition last spring. The Arizona State financial aid office helped pay for WATs lines for students to call their representatives, for example. Aid directors at UCLA, Southern Cal, Colorado State, Marquette, Iowa, Northwestern, Penn State and Northeastern, among many others, helped organize letter-writing campaigns.

Indeed, William Blakey of the

House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee urged a national convention of aid directors last November to fight aid cuts with letters, phone calls and other tactics.

College Bowl May Come To Wooster

BY TARA FETHERLING

Student Activities Board

The Student Activities Board is excited to announce the arrival of College Bowl to our campus.

Beginning this fall, Wooster will join hundreds of other colleges and universities around the nation in a fast-paced intercollegiate quiz game. College Bowl consists of contests between two teams of four students, each awarded points for correct answers to questions asked by a moderator. Speed of response counts heavily in the scoring and accounts for the fast pace of the game.

Questions test knowledge in several areas such as history, literature, chemistry, religion, geography, sports, movies, philosophy, biology, current events, and contemporary art and entertainment. The game tests memory recall, breadth of interest, ability to think under pressure, collaboration and team spirit. Individuals gain glory and satisfaction for themselves and scholarship prizes for the college they represent.

SAB will be forming teams of interested students and organizing intramural tournaments to be held later in the quarter. The team that emerges victorious from these tournaments, plus four "all-star" players, will then become the varsity that will compete in a regional tournament to be held in February.

In the spring of every year, all regional champions including those who win three games in a row on CBS radio are invited to compete for the National College Bowl Championship. Teams in the nationals are competing for over \$20,000 in scholarships provided by College Bowl, Inc. and Time Magazine.

Time, which maintains the largest editorial research facility in the world, is the official authenticator of all College Bowl questions and answers.

Continued on Page 20

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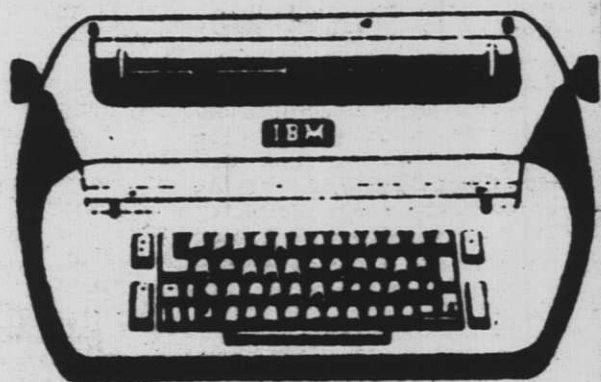
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Buckley Addresses Today's Problems At Canton Museum Guild Speech

BY DANIEL C. HOWES

This past Wednesday the Museum Guild of the Canton Art Institute began its second season of the Town Hall lecture series with renowned columnist, critic, author, editor and sailor William F. Buckley Jr. Speaking to a large crowd in Canton's recently renovated Palace Theater, Buckley touched on a variety of current issues.

Buckley's lecture seemed to lack a central theme save for that of the misrepresentation by the press of the policies of the Reagan administration, especially social security and various tax bills. Specifically, Buckley discussed his recent disagreement with NBC Anchorwoman Jessica Savitch as a vehicle to illustrate one of the many instances in which the media has unfairly dealt with Reagan's policies.

Savitch, according to Buckley, had grossly distorted the monetary facts of the Reagan tax cut in an effort to appeal to the emotions of millions of viewers by saying that individuals with the income of \$10,000 stand to lose 30% more benefits than the individual with an income of \$80,000. In fact this was not the case, Buckley said.

Defining supply-side economics as the "perception that economic activity is precipitated by a diminution of taxation and other impediments of commerce," Buckley said that "the notion of supply-side economics and the Laffer Curve is unassailable."

Contrary to general consensus, Buckley does not appear to be a dogmatic Reaganite, as he said the "Reagan Administration can be faulted for not making a few philosophical declarations."

However, Buckley defended the notion, proffered by a reporter at a press conference, that the Reagan "fad" was unravelling. He stated that this was merely a case of a "lack of consummation" between theory and practice.

The issue of taxation was addressed with vigor by Buckley. Noting that "all of us are aware of the effects of taxation," Buckley said that Americans turn over to an entire professional class their income to avoid excessive taxation.

And, in yet another remark seemingly aimed at the media, Buckley queried if those in the audience had noticed as of late "that all new tax bills are called tax reforms." This chiding of the media was illustrative of Buckley's notion that "verbal imprecision makes proper communication impossible."

Regarding abortion, a quite controversial issue presently before Congress, Buckley stated that the anti-abortion movement has not swept the country, and that what people feel as the right to abort coupled with the pro-choice lobby will have an effect in the 1982 elections. Further, Buckley reasoned that if the unborn fetus was determined to be a child, it should be accorded the same rights as any other human being. But, Buckley added, things will not change markedly until the attitudes of people change.

Buckley addressed the current and hotly debated issue of school prayer with even greater vehemence. He said that he considered it an historical travesty that the Supreme Court should alter the constitution from that intended by the founder in their barring of school prayer from public schools. He contended that it should be the right of the parent to decide on the issue of prayer in public schools, and he wishes that someone would say "no" to the Supreme Court which seems to be "acquiring the moral veto right over American behavior."

Moreover, he said, the Supreme Court is "not a supreme theological body."

Turning to foreign policy, specifically the Middle East, Buckley said that American foreign policy should not be affected by the situation in Beirut.

He thought that Israel has a "marvelous" set of priorities, and that an effort should be made to convince people that a document signed by Prime Minister Begin is reliable. Buckley said that the effort to hold Israel responsible for the defense of Beirut is misguided.

Concerning the Soviet Union, Buckley sees three options available: military, economic and spiritual sanctions. However, he said, no one wants to use the military option, a notion with which he agreed. Yet, Buckley definitely saw a need to stop the spread of what he termed the "Marxist poison."

When asked about his perception of changes in the college student since the 1960s, Buckley stated that it seemed as though students are now more open to various arguments. But, Buckley continued, "there is tension between the American academies and the corporation."

In reference to the recent rise of conservative collegiate publications, most notably in the Ivy League, Buckley believes that an intellectual polarity has risen out of the liberal tradition of the past few decades, and this increase in conservatism in the nation's institutions will either slowly decline or there will continue to be competition for editorial power.

Claiming to be "against attaching visions to political ideology," Buckley said that an "individual vision is not tied to conservative method." Yet, said he, "We can dream, and occasionally we should."

William F. Buckley, Jr., renowned conservative columnist and lecturer, spoke in Canton Wednesday. Buckley's appearance was sponsored by the Museum Guild of the Canton Art Institute.



Shields Shields Westminster

BY ROBERT MANNING

Westminster House and The College of Wooster welcome back an old friend this fall as Ruth Shields assumes her duties as Head Resident of Westminster House.

Ruth is a familiar figure to more than one generation of COW students. Westminster House was a residence hall for upperclass women when she first took on the role of house mother in 1967. Ruth was also head resident of Wagner Hall, beginning in 1969.

More recently, Ruth has become familiar to many Wooster students through the work at Westminster Church and her zealous attendance at convocations and lectures. However, it was Ruth's concern for issues of peace, hunger, and social justice that prompted the present residents of Westminster, now the "Bread and Justice House," to ask Ruth to return to the house as the director.

Despite the inconvenience of loud stereos and occasional parties, the 74 year old Ruth accepted the position and is excited about the program and about the opportunity to live with students again. One of the things most touching to her, she relates, is how "beautifully accepting" the students are of her age.

College Bowl

Continued from Page 19

College Bowl has recently undergone a rejuvenation in colleges around the country and is fast regaining the status it once had. It already enjoys a widespread radio audience and may soon return to television. With a little dedication and a strong competitive spirit, Wooster could join schools like the U. of Maryland, Harvard, North Carolina, and Brigham Young in the winner's circle.

Any students, faculty, or administrators interested in seeing College Bowl become successful at Wooster should contact Tara Fetherling or Gary Adkins in the SAB office or call extension 2200 or 2062. Watch for more information coming soon.

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Wooster



THE WOOSTER VOICE

Sports

Promising Season In Store For Field Hockey Team

BY JOHN BROMELL

Wooster's women's field hockey team has started its season where it left off last year by winning 3 of its first 4 games.

The women started off by crushing Oberlin 5-1, boosted by the 4 goals of Cindy Runnette and one goal by a new player this year, Carol Martin. From there they left for the Great Lakes Tournament and edged out Ohio Wesleyan 1-0, on a goal by returning player Carolyn Molyneaux.

But things seemed to get tougher for the Scots as they lost a close one to Hope 3-4, in the second game of the tournament. Their goals came from Cindy Runnette, who had two, and sophomore Patty Rudman, who gave a one goal effort. In the third and final game of the tournament, the team bounced back and dealt Earlham a 7-1 thrashing. This included five different scorers from the fighting Scots side.

This shows that while team lacks last year's depth, they are still a

balanced, strong team. The victory over Earlham included goals from Cindy Runnette, who had 3, and Jackie Addis, Julie Schubert, Carol Martin, and Molyneaux who each added 1 goal.

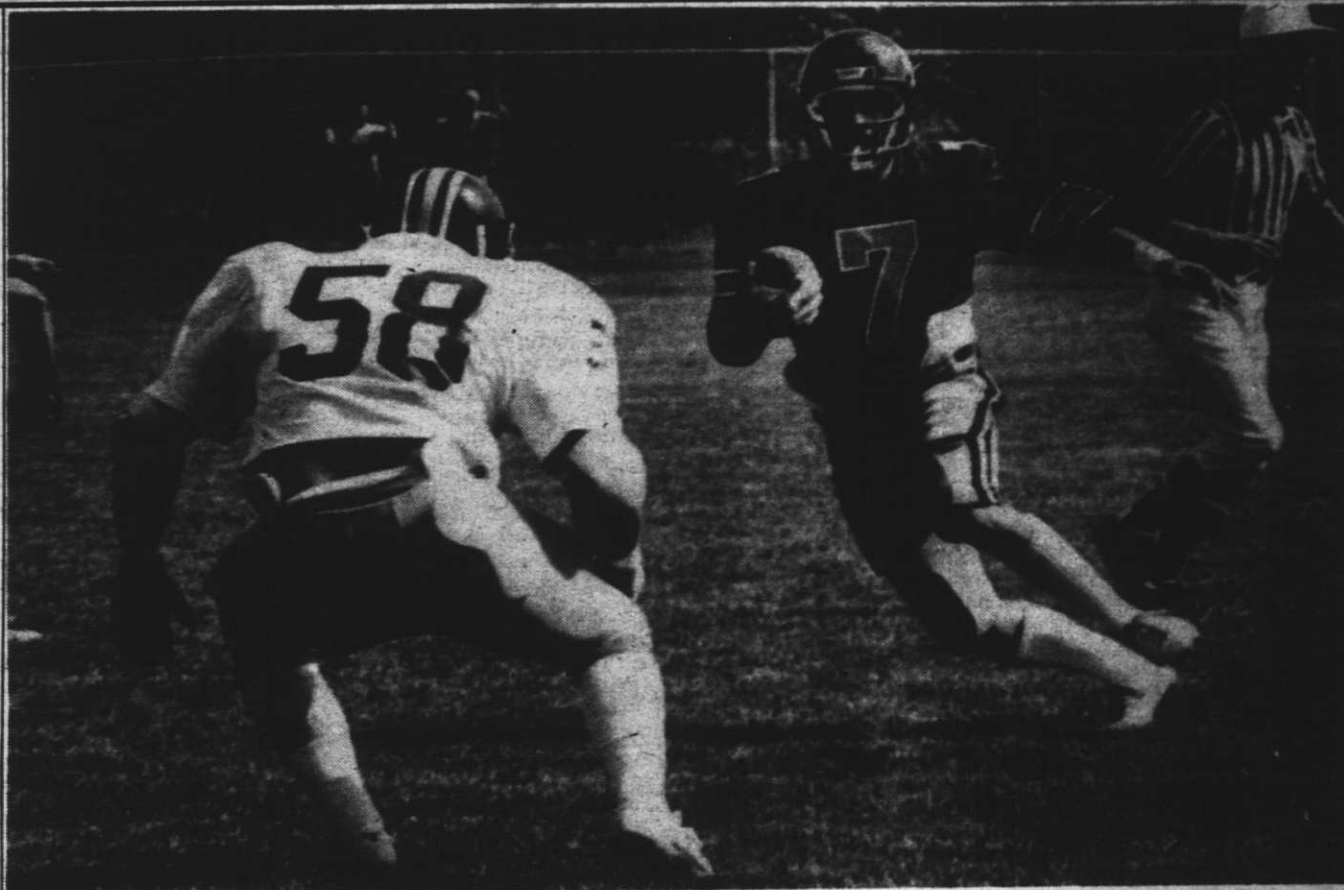
Coach Terri Prodoehl explained, "Cindy is good and she did score a lot, but it is a team effort."

This year's team will have a returning nucleus of starting goalie Linda Paynter, sisters Molly and Patty Rudman, Sue Wagner, Kathy Jirus, Molyneaux, Julie Schubert and star player Cindy Runnette.

New players this year are Carol Martin, Marty Karoly, Page Lull and back-up goalie Judy Skwierz.

Coach Prodoehl added, "Everyone will be out to beat us because we were third in the nation last year."

But if the Scots keep playing the way they are, and Runnette can repeat last year's performance (she led all division III teams with 56 goals), then it looks like a promising season for Wooster's field hockey team.



Quarterback Ron Wright makes his way around Adrian Linebacker John Cosgrove in last Saturday's home game. Wright and his squad fell to Adrian 33-13. Photo by Sidney Hastings.

Scots Lose To Adrian 33-13; Face Kenyon Tomorrow Here

BY TIMOTHY E. SPENCE

The Fighting Scots haven't had much luck in non-conference grid action so far this season. The year's opener saw Albion dump the Scots 28-15. And last week, the more powerful and much bigger Bulldogs of Adrian came from behind to hand Wooster a biting 33-13 defeat.

The Scots dominated the ball game in the first quarter of action as a strong Wooster defense held the Bulldogs at bay, while an active Black and Old Gold offense drove in a TD.

The game opening was little more than prosaic as the Bulldog offense picked 'em up and laid 'em down, moving across the turf gaining only short bursts of yardage. Defensive work by Junior Mike Berg turned the ball over to a Wooster offense which was anticipating nothing less than victory.

After a five minute drive into Adrian territory, Senior quarterback Ron Wright connected with Junior running back Dave Jones positioning Wooster within feet of the goal line. Facing a wall of white Adrian jerseys, with senior center Paul Cochran pushing hard before him, Wright drove into the end-zone, stopping the clock at 2:20 and putting the first six on the scoreboard.

Coach Kapp sent sophomore GiGi Latif in for the conversion, but Latif's attempt was unsuccessful.

The Scot's luck began to turn in the second quarter of action. Less than four minutes into the quarter, Adrian's Jon Petticrew, a 6-1, 211 pound senior with three letters to his name, kicked a Bulldog field goal and his team's first score.

Wooster sustained a setback after the return, which probably prevented another scoring drive. Between Freshman Matt Kreuter and Jones, Wright was able to move his team across Phil William's carpet to Adrian's 45. But then the Scots, second and nine on the 45, took a

ten yard off sides penalty, an untimely mistake and a portent to some future gaffs.

The two teams bantered the pigskin back and forth until the Bulldogs got itchy again. With 2:53 left in the first half, Adrian's Bob Smedley took the ball from Jeff DeBerry and handed the Bulldogs their first TD of the game. Kicker Jon Petticrew made the conversion, sending the visiting team ahead 10-6.

After a rousing halftime display by the Scot band, Wooster returned to the playing field with a Highland-

pigskin into the end-zone, and with Petticrew's extra point, Adrian forged ahead.

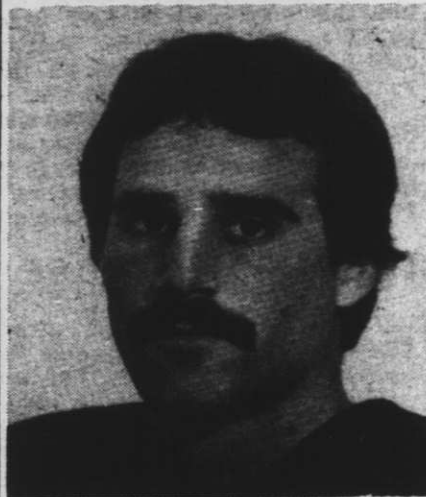
It was all over for Wooster. Now 11:58 left in the game, the Bulldog's Cedric Walker intercepted on a pass from Wright, and 16 seconds later, Smedley TDed. With the conversion, it was the bullying visitor 24, Wooster 13.

After the return, Wooster could make no headway in the presence of a determined Adrian defense. The Scots were driven back into their own end-zone, giving Adrian two points on the safety.

Minutes later Adrian's Jim Thomas made the last scoring play of the game after he carried the skin for six on a long pass. Petticrew added one to the effort.

In spite of Adrian's considerable record of 23-3-1 in three years, Wooster defeated Adrian 13-7 when they last met in 1979. Overall, the series standing is 2-1 Wooster.

Tomorrow will make the Scot's first division competition as the Black and Old Gold hope to upset Kenyon on home turf.



Ron Wright

der's brandied high. Adrian had possession of the ball, and held it for the first few minutes of the new quarter. But Wooster's rejuvenated defense forced the Bulldogs to punt, and in one of the more exciting plays of the game, senior three-time letterman Gregg Barney took the return and trampled the sod for 80 yards — and six points.

Senior Randy Benefield, who also owns three letters, supplemented Barney's six with a perfect conversion. Wooster led the game 13-10.

Not for long. With less than three minutes gone in the fourth quarter, Adrian's Kennie Taylor carried the

Soccer Begins Season

BY DON SANDFORD

The soccer team has already begun its season, and they seem to have started off on the wrong foot. Despite their present 0-4 record, Coach Bob Nye foresees good things for his team.

The Wooster invitational, held over the weekend of Sept. 10-11 proved to be an embarrassment for the host Scots. In the first round of action, they faced the eventual champions Bethany and were soundly defeated, 4-1. In the same round, Colorado College lost to Ohio Wesleyan University, 2-1. The Scots fared no better in the second round, bowing to Colorado College while Bethany went on to take top honors in a 1-0 win over OWU.

The following weekend the team traveled to Michigan to meet Calvin College and Central Michigan in the Calvin tournament. The team played well, shooting almost as often as Calvin (16-15) and making six more saves. According to Coach Nye, the 2-0 score does not give a true reflection of how the game went.

Against Central Michigan, the team started big with Center Midfielder Tom Mauser blowing one past the Michigan keeper only 15 seconds into the game. At 17:25, Mauser's brother George put one in but that still left the Scots down by

one at the 30 minute mark. Central Michigan scored their fourth goal in the second half and put the game out of reach for Wooster.

This poor showing so early in the season does nothing to dampen the spirits of head coach Bob Nye. "They're a good team, they work well together and I see no reason why we should not have a good season." He goes on to explain, "the front line is strong and we have a lethal scorer with George Mauser, who has already scored three goals. The mid-field defense is also tightening up." This should make things easier for Senior Captain Mike Buckley, the team's keeper. "Mike is one of the best goalies in Ohio," says Nye. What if he can't play? "The team has told me that they would feel very comfortable with John (Wilkinson) in goals. He has not been tested yet and is only a sophomore, but I feel that he has improved a lot in the year that he has been here," explains Nye.

The Scots will play today against the perennially tough Spring Arbor College team, from Michigan. Tomorrow, Wooster graduate Roy Messer ('70) will bring his Earlham, Indiana team to Wooster to try to beat the Scots for their first time ever. Nye predicts both to be good matches.

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Volleyball Team Youthful

BY CAROLYN MATTHEWS

This year's volleyball team is a young team, with only two seniors and no juniors. This should not only provide for a successful team this year, but also for the next few years. If this year's Great Lakes College Tournament (GLCA) was any indication, then there is no doubt that Wooster will be a dominate force in volleyball.

This year's GLCA tourney was held at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind.; ten teams competed. On Friday, Sept. 17, Wooster played their first match. They defeated Oberlin, 2-1. Freshman Bernice Walker was the outstanding player in that match. Walker was substituting for one of the regular starters, who was unable to make the tournament, due to prior commitment.

Later that afternoon the Scotties won their second match, defeating Albion (Michigan), 2-0. On Saturday morning, however, Wooster lost to Kalamazoo (Michigan), 2-0. Instead of letting the loss get them down, the girls rebounded in top form to take Albion once again, 2-0. The team then had to play a third match of the day. No fatigue was shown as Wooster avenged their loss to Kalamazoo by sweeping them by a score of 2-0. This victory gave Wooster a third place finish in the tournament.

The team played consistently well, but had more trouble with the weaker hitting teams than they did with the hard hitting teams. Wooster's best performance came against Albion. Senior Kris Leslie, and sophomore Caryn Hommes were deadly at the net, setting up spikes and utilizing plays perfected in practice.

This year's team consists of Coach Kathy Maksymicz, student coach Barb Endel, seniors Janet Harriman (5'7"), and Kris Leslie (5'11"), sophomore Karen Light (5'10"), Melissa Whitbey (5'9"), Caryn Hommes (5'11"), and Kathy Koch (5'6"), freshman Kristen Rudd (5'10"), Tamra Allen (5'8"), Cindy Penos (5'5"), Nora Land (5'5"), Bernice Walker (5'2"), and Elizabeth Resek (5'8").

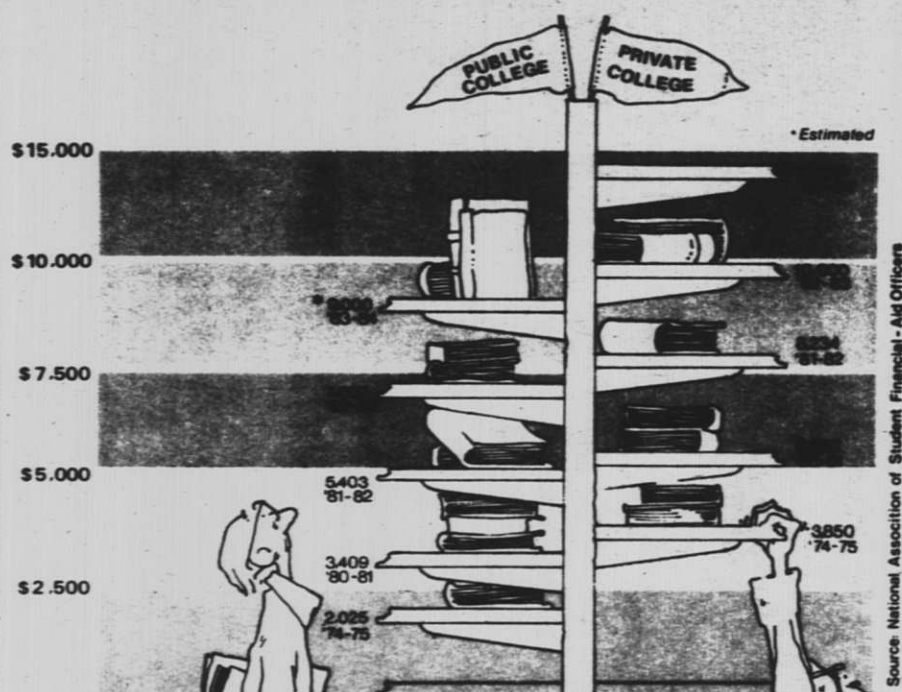
Campus Populations Increase

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — Defying predictions, college enrollment will increase as much as two percent again this fall, thanks largely to an influx of part-time and older students, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) says.

The NCES itself has been one of the most constant predictors of dramatic decreases in college enrollments, pinning its projections to the number of 18-to-24-year-olds in the population — traditionally the prime age bracket for college enrollment.

In 1980, for instance, NCES said college enrollment would peak in 1981 at 11.7 million students, and then begin a steady decline lasting through the 1980s.

This year, NCES projects enrollment will hit 12.5 million. The agency now predicts enrollment will begin a slow descent in 1984, leveling off at around 12 million by 1990.



Yearly College Costs Since 1974

College Costs Increase 13 Percent This Fall

NEW YORK, NY (CPS) — The total cost of going to college — including tuition, room, board, supplies, transportation and personal expenses — has jumped by as much as 13 percent for some students this fall, according to a survey by the College Board's College Scholarship Service.

The survey of some 3,300 colleges predicts students at four-year public campuses will spend an average of \$4,338 to go to school this year, a 13 percent increase over last year's expenses.

Private college and university students will spend an average of \$7,475 to make it through the 1982-83 academic year, an 11 percent hike over 1981-82, the study found.

Soaring tuition rates are the main reasons. Tuition is up an average of 20 percent at public colleges, and 13 percent at private colleges.

The average public college tuition this year will be \$979, compared to \$815 in 1981-82. Private college tuition has hit \$4,021 this year, up from last year's \$3,552.

Two-year colleges registered similar increases. Public two-year colleges are charging an average of \$600 in tuition, up 18 percent from a year ago. Private two-year colleges

averaged 11 percent increases in tuition, up to \$2,486 this year.

The College Board also found that room and board charges will be up eight percent over last year's averages, while other costs — transportation, supplies, personal expenses — will rise by seven percent.

Some officials argue students are lucky the increase won't be higher.

"Although tuition and fee charges have gone up more than overall costs, the total increase is somewhat smaller than observers had predicted for this year," says Kathleen Brouder, who directed the study for the College Board.

"It may not be a lot of consolation to students or parents facing the bills," she acknowledges, "but we think it's remarkable that colleges have been as successful as they have at containing costs."

Brouder attributes much of the increases to the need to update and remodel aging facilities, to the continuing effects of a decade of unrelieved inflation, and to federal and state education budget cuts.

"In absolute terms," she notes, "the public sector has been harder hit than the private, but in absolute dollar terms, of course, average tuitions are still substantially lower in public colleges and universities."

To counter rising costs, Brouder says, students should continue applying for financial aid and apply the eyes of a cost accountant to planning their educations carefully, at minimum wastage of time and money.

"Know what you have to do, when you have to do it, and do it right the first time," she advises.

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Scot Freshman Marty Marinos seeks out the Scot pigskin at last Saturday's non-conference competition between Wooster and Adrian. Wooster lost the game 33-13. Photo by Rodger A. Pelagalli.

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in The Washington Post

Leaders React To Salary Ban

BY EDITH MCGANDY

In the past, student leadership positions on campus have been awarded with honorarium. This year, however, due to a necessary budget cut by Campus Council, all honorarium/salaries have been eliminated.

Student Government Association (SGA), Student Activities Board (SAB), Campus Council, and Judicial Board officers, and publications editors before this year have received small salaries ranging from \$800 to \$100 annually, depending on the importance of the position. Last spring, Campus Council Budget Committee decided that by eliminating these salaries for all organizations they could significantly reduce spending.

When campus organizations proposed their 1982-83 budgets last spring, the total money requested for programs was approximately \$114,772. The total requested by publications alone was \$44,000. Campus Council had \$69,000 to distribute among all campus organizations.

To reduce the \$114,772 figure, organizations were asked to trim their budgets eliminating all the potentially unnecessary requests. The total requested was still unrealistic when compared to the amount of money Campus Council had to allot, and therefore the decision was made to cut all student organization leaders' salaries.

The \$69,000 figure is determined by the enrollment. It is a total of the activities fees from all students enrolled for fall quarter, \$45 per student. The activities fee at Wooster is significantly lower than activities fees at schools comparable to Wooster as determined by a study

done by SGA Social Concerns Committee Chairperson Libby Black last year. Even a minimal increase in the activities fee would create the needed leeway for Campus Council to return to their policy of allowing organizations to budget for salaries.

The students who hold positions this year which have in the past been salaried are for the most part ambiguous. About not being paid this year, Tom Van Cleef, former Judicial Board chairperson and current Campus Council chairperson (both formerly salaried positions) emphasized that "when you run (for a position), salary is the last consideration."

Monica Bowin, SGA president, says, "I knew when I ran for the office that I probably wouldn't be paid. It didn't affect my decision to run." Both Bowin and Van Cleef are adamant, however, that salaries should be reinstated for the benefit of their successors.

Sue Morris, chairperson of SAB noted that the result of the Campus Council decision to cut salaries is discriminatory. A student could not afford to hold such a leadership position and work simultaneously.

One solution to the dilemma, suggests Van Cleef, would be to have an endowed fund. Were such a fund invested, the interest would pay the salaries of the student leaders without digging further into students' pockets. This proposal would allow the activities fee to remain at the current \$45 figure.

Van Cleef regretted having to be responsible for the decision made by Campus Council. "I intended to stand firm on the ground that salaries should not be eliminated, but it became clear that that would be impossible," Van Cleef said.

Ivy Leaguers Get Snobbier

PRINCETON, N.J. (CPS) — Old soldiers may "just fade away," but old Ivy Leaguers just seem to get richer, more conservative and snobbier.

At least that's the result of a survey completed by the Princeton, Harvard and Yale graduating classes of 1957.

As part of their 25-year reunion project earlier this year, alumni from the three schools filled out a 149-question survey on attitudes about everything from how many books they read to what they think about Reaganomics.

"The 25th-year reunion classes routinely do things like this," says Jim Merritt, a Princeton spokesman. "But this is the first time that the classes from all three schools — Princeton, Harvard and Yale — did the survey together."

In light of the controversy surrounding some of the answers, this may be the last year they do it, too Merritt adds.

A significant number of alumni defined themselves as racists, sexists — and generally wealthy.

Only 36 percent of the Princetonians, for instance, say they believe black people are as intelligent as whites. Forty-seven percent of the Yale alumni and 55 percent of the Harvard alumni adjudged the races intellectually equal.

Seventy-three percent of the Princetonians agreed men and women are equally intelligent, but, again, more Yale and Harvard grads — 86 percent of them — proved to be liberal on the question.

Nearly half of the Princeton and Yale alumni endorsed Reaganomics, while Harvard's class, with twice the number of registered Democrats, overwhelmingly (64-36 percent) rejected Reaganomics.

Most of the survey covered questions concerning topics like book reading, but the responses to political and social questions have generated the most heat.

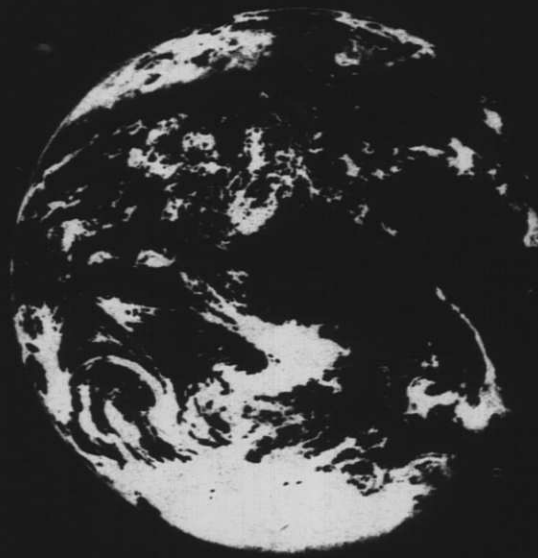
"It's kind of a worst-case scenario," complains Merritt. "Of all the questions, the ones that were pulled out by the press are the three regarding sex, race and politics. I think the class regrets ever putting those questions in."

Officials from all three schools have reacted cautiously, stressing their students today are different. Twenty-five years ago, they say, the schools — especially Princeton — recruited many students from the Deep South, who still hold the values of their generation, not of their educations.

"I think that's a generalization you could make about people in general," Merritt says. "The survey might be fairly representative of older, middle-class values in the U.S."

But they aren't representative of middle class wealth in the U.S., where average annual incomes hover around \$15,000.

Only five percent of the Princeton and Harvard graduates confessed to earning less than \$20,000 a year. Four percent of Yale's Class of '57 earns less than \$20,000 a year.



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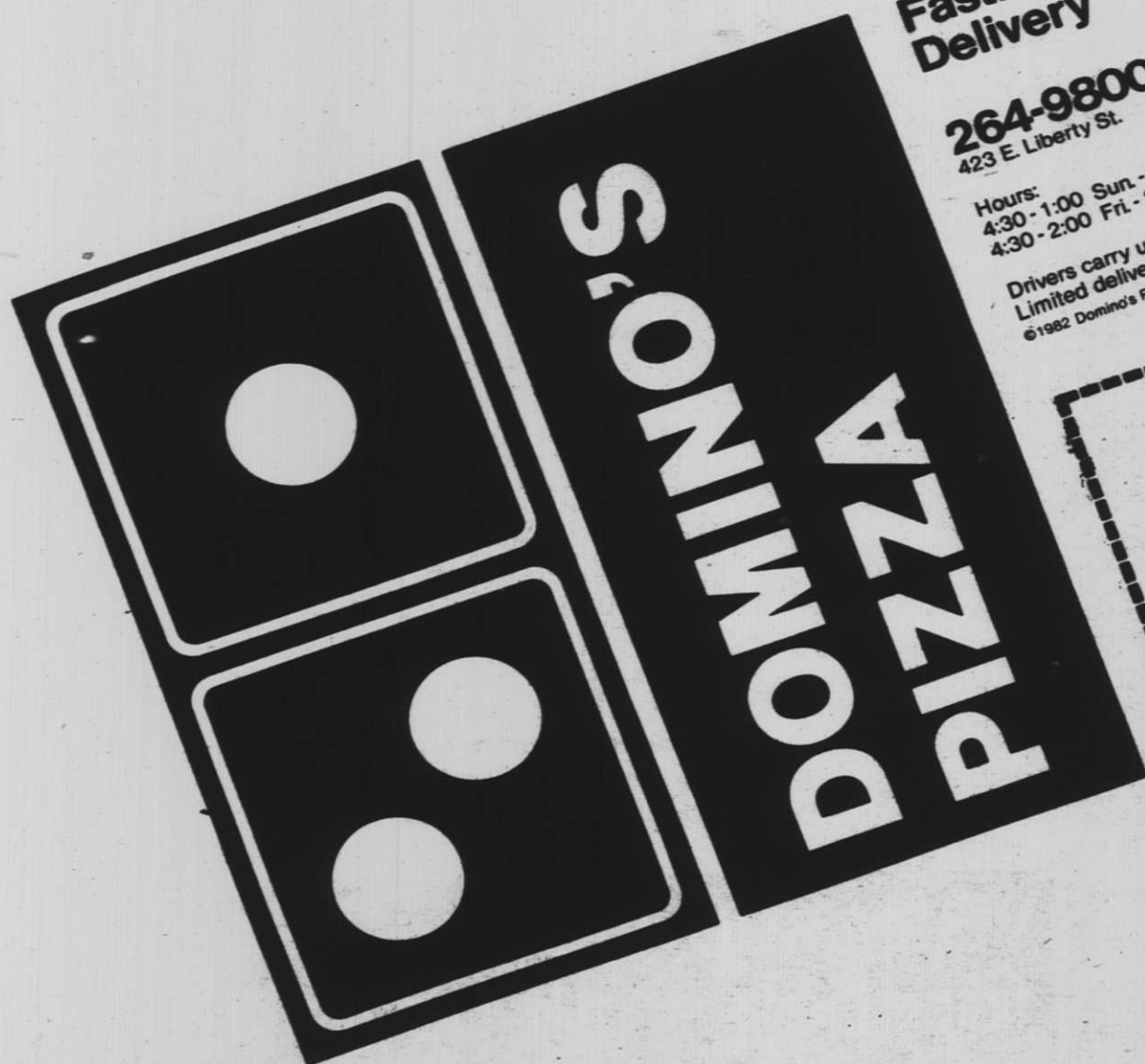
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